

Canada West

THE LAST BEST WEST

HOMES FOR
MILLIONS



RANCHING
DAIRYING
GRAIN RAISING
FRUIT RAISING
MIXED FARMING

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY
E. T. HOLMEERS
Canadian Govt. Agent,
21 Jackson Street,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

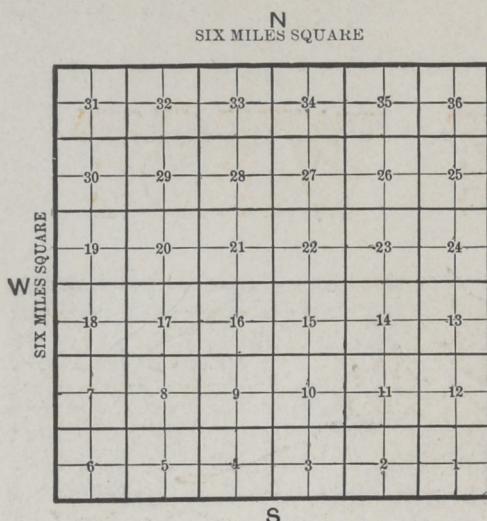


ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF HON. FRANK OLIVER
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA.

NEW LAND REGULATIONS

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1908

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



British subject, or declares intention to become a British subject, on payment of an entry fee of ten dollars.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent on her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Entry must be made in person, either at the land office for the District or at the office of a Sub-Agent authorized to transact business in the District, except in the case of a person who may make entry for a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized by the prescribed form which may be had from your nearest Government Agent.

A homesteader may perform residence duties by living in habitable house on homestead for six months in each of three years.

A homesteader may perform the required six months' residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), or son, daughter, brother or sister, of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by them, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by them in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother). The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

A homesteader performing residence duties while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself, must so notify Agent for District and keep him informed as to his post office address. Otherwise his entry is liable to be cancelled.

Six months' time is allowed after entry before beginning residence.

A homesteader residing on homestead is required to break 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are performed under regulations permitting residence in vicinity, 50 acres must be broken (of which 30 must be cropped).

Application for patent may, on completion of duties, be made by homesteader before an Agent or Homestead Inspector, or before a Sub-Agent for District.

Pre-emption.—In a district of Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, (see map on page 6 of this pamphlet) an additional quarter-section may be preempted by a person who has secured homestead but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. The preempted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance. Entry fee \$10.

Duties.—1. Residence of 6 months in each of 6 years on either homestead or pre-emption. 2. Erection of habitable house on either homestead or pre-emption. 3. Cultivation of 80 acres of homestead or pre-emption or both. Payment for pre-emption \$3.00 per acre as follows: One-third purchase money at end of three years from date of entry; balance in five equal annual installments with interest at five per cent.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion land office or Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, information as to lands open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can have free entry:

Settlers' Effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horse

for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I..... do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any person or persons.

Sworn before me....., this..... day of..... 1908.

Collector.....

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools (all second-hand); Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand). Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 lbs. or less. If the carload weighs over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for. North of St. Paul, Minn., 24,000 lbs. constitute a carload, between Chicago and St. Paul and Kansas City or Omaha and St. Paul a carload is 20,000 lbs. From Chicago and Kansas City north to St. Paul any amount over this will be charged extra. From points South and East of Chicago, only five horses or heads of live stock are allowed in carloads, any over this will be charged extra; carload 12,000 lbs. minimum.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at first-class rate.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle, must be inspected at the boundary. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Settlers' horses are admitted on inspection if accompanied by certificate mallein test signed by United States Bureau Inspector. If not so accompanied will be tested at Boundary. Certificate from any others not accepted. Horses found to be affected with glanders within six months of entry are slaughtered without compensation. Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If diseased, to be slaughtered, without compensation.

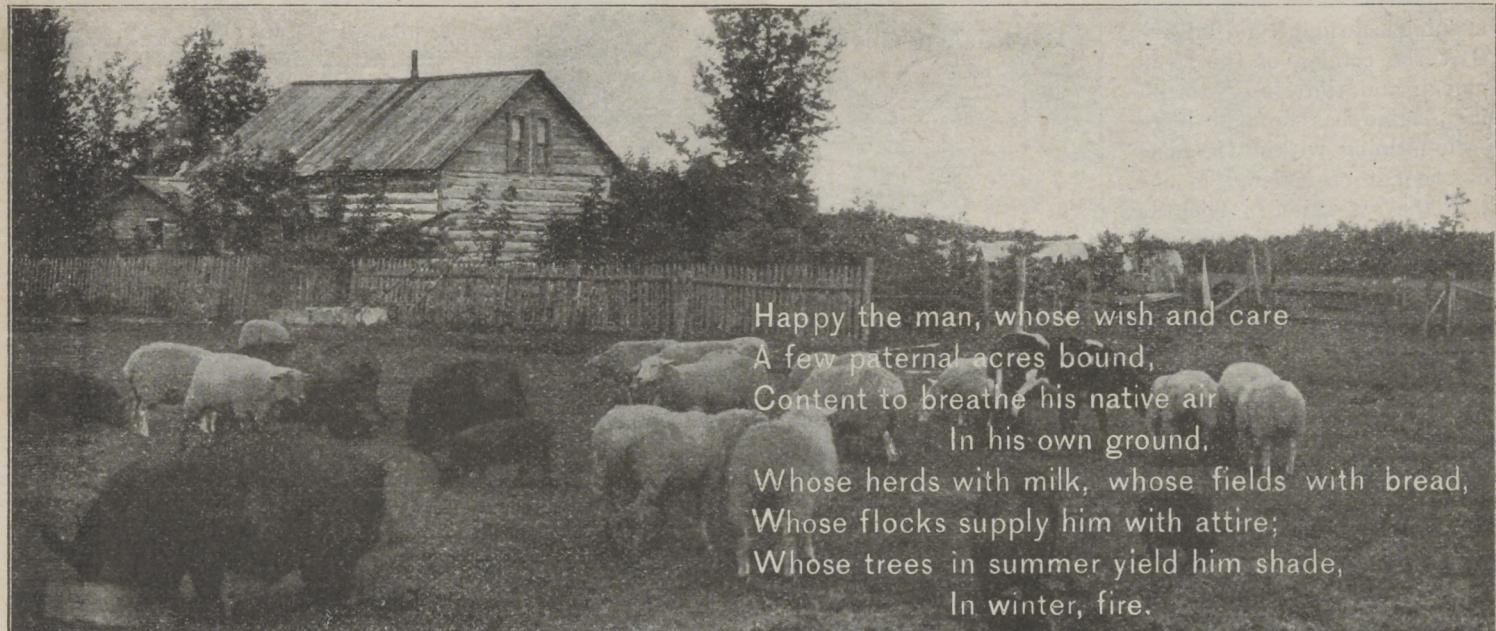
TIMBER FOR THE SETTLER

If the settler has no timber on his land, he can, for 25 cents, get a permit and cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, or 9,250 feet B. M., 400 roof poles, 2,000 fence rails, and 30 cords of dry wood, and put up his buildings.

For obvious reasons it is deemed undesirable to publish the exact postoffice addresses of those settlers whose testimony to the character of Central Canada is to be found throughout this book. The Department does not wish to involve these busy men and women in undesired and perhaps troublesome correspondence; but these letters are all on file with the Immigration Department at Ottawa, Canada where addresses may be had, singly, for any proper purpose of further inquiry.

THE LAST BEST WEST

THE CANADA OF OPPORTUNITY



Happy the man, whose wish and care
 A few paternal acres bound,
 Content to breathe his native air
 In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
 Whose flocks supply him with attire;
 Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
 In winter, fire.

Blest, who can unconcernedly find
 Hours, days, and years slide soft away
 In health of body, peace of mind,
 Quiet by day,
 Sound sleep by night; study and ease
 Together mix'd; sweet recreation,
 And innocence, which most doth please
 With meditation!

--Alexander Pope.



IFFICULT indeed is the task of one who knows the richness of Central Canada's resources, the wealth of opportunities this country offers to the ambitious, and the rapidity with which these opportunities are being embraced, and who nevertheless would speak of it all in terms of moderation. Yet no more than a conservative statement of the facts is needed to demonstrate that the fertile areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta present North America's sole remaining invitation, on grand scale, for advantageous settlement.

Many a man today laments the fact that his father or grandfather lacked the foresight to homestead or buy cheaply, years ago, rich prairie land in Illinois or Iowa, which now is worth \$100 or \$125 or \$150 an acre. Yet the same man, at this very moment, can find in Central Canada a like opportunity to that which his fathers may have neglected.

The Dominion of Canada appreciates the magnificence of her partly-developed domain in the West. The Government recognizes in law-abiding, industrious settlers a quick national asset. Such settlers Canada desires, and to them is offered what may very well be called a "ground-floor" opportunity to participate in rewards without old-time pioneer hardship, in the production of individual and national wealth, in the speedy development of "The Last Best West."

WHY "THE LAST BEST WEST"

If the Government and the citizens of Canada thus highly value the contribution to national development represented by the influx of desirable settlers, those to whom this opportunity lies open should by no means lose sight of its exclusive character. That land—productive land, ample in acreage and held in fee simple—is the one best material possession none will deny. Nor can it be gainsaid that, to quote Albert Bushnell Hart, "the Canadian Northwest is the last area left in North America in which a great body of prairie land can be had almost for the asking."

"Though Uncle Sam still owns hundreds of millions of acres of land in the far West," the same writer continues, "almost no tracts of natural

farming land are left in his hands; railroads, ranch corporations, and individuals do still hold immense areas, which in course of time will be subdivided; but nobody can get that land without paying a price, and even the limited areas which are capable of irrigation are sold by the land office at many times the dollar and a quarter an acre which for nearly a century has been the price for Government arable land."

After calling attention to the quest for cheap lands, as eastern farm prices have advanced, as a prime factor in the northwesterly movement of migration through the United States, Mr. Hart continues:

The forty-dollar man finds twenty-dollar land in North Dakota, and the North Dakotan, treks across the line into Central Canada and takes up virgin soil at a nominal price. As he comes in the railroad follows after him to get his crop and prepares the way for a new invasion of settlers.

Ten years ago, Winnipeg was on the frontier; five years ago, Edmonton was the northern verge of civilization; now, people are going hundreds of miles farther north and west, while rapidly filling intervening territory.

LAND THE LODESTONE; CANADA THE MECCA

Even the limited offering, recently made, of lands for homestead in South Dakota precipitated a "rush" of more than 100,000 persons to the district, and yet amongst so many there were only 5,000 homes to be distributed. Successful applicants had to become resident on the land, cultivate it for a term of years, and pay \$6 an acre for it besides. From this it is easy to imagine how strenuously homeseekers besieged land offices in the Canadian West on the morning of September 1, 1908, when new Regulations went into effect, the terms of which are set out elsewhere. On the night before the opening, thousands "lined-up" to await the next day's sunrise. In many instances, the prizes were desirable farms, worth from \$15 to \$30 an acre.

THE LAST BEST WEST

It was land that these energetic souls wanted—land for homes, land for money-making and the comforts money-making means. These are people who know that to-day farming is no longer a drudgery; that the coming of the steam plough and the steam threshing engine has brought large-scale farming within the reach of the man of moderate means; that the extension of scientific instruction in agriculture has rendered it possible to make Nature yield her best from

the soil; that with farmers' telephone lines, rural mail delivery, and up-to-date farm architecture keeping pace with settlement, "pioneering" has lost its terrors. Fancy what it would have meant to an Ohio pioneer, for example, in the days "when the country was new," to have mail delivered at his gate from "back home" in Connecticut, or to be able to telephone from his frontier farm to the villages of Chicago, or Cleveland, or Buffalo! Comparatively speaking, such is the condition in many portions of Central Canada.

CONDITIONS THAT MAKE FOR HAPPINESS.

Interesting, indeed, is the unbiased testimony of observers from the United States who have studied the social order that obtains in newest Canada. Farming communities are proverbially law-abiding, and Canada is no exception.

Mr. Emerson Hough, who has written more than one prose epic of the rugged life of the men who extend empires with plough and harrow, has this to say regarding "The Last Best West," through which he has travelled:

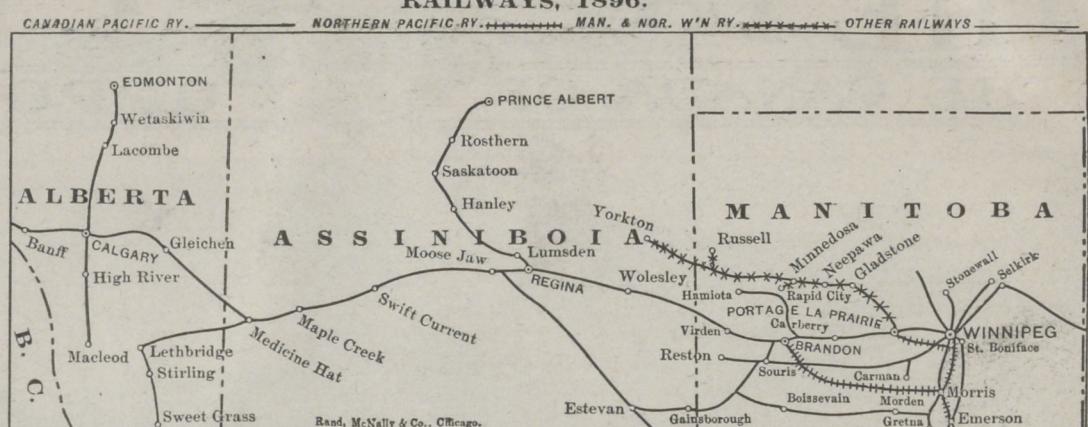
There is no more thrilling experience than this, of seeing the ancient wilderness just passing into the first loose fingers of civilized man's occupation. Extended inquiry in the course of a long journey failed to discover one farmer who was homesick or discontented, or who declared that he was going back to Old England or to the States. In some cases their one or two crops had given them their lands and their first farmstead buildings of rude comfort, at least, fully paid for; and this land was their own. No one here spoke of despair or discouragement.

CHARACTER OF THE SOCIAL FABRIC.

"And what of the people which country, laws, and conditions have brought together?" asks the same writer, and answers his own question thus:

It does seem that every race, every type, and every tongue has been attracted here. The Indian and the half-breed are seldom seen, except on the reservation—less frequently than on the lines of our Pacific roads. Almost every country of Europe is represented on the farms of the provinces, from the Mennonite of Russia to the industrious German and thrifty Scandinavian. But the English, the Scotch, and the American predominate. The American is found in every community.

RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1896



"The Canadian country is very similar to this (Kansas), or parts of it, and the people are about the same as here," is the testimony of Mr. Redmond, editor of the *Burlington (Kansas) Republican*, who made his tour of Western Canada in a company of 130 editors, representing twenty-four states. "We found practically no sentiment for annexation, but there was a strong friendly feeling, and the sentiment that Canada and the United States should work together."

In evidence of this cordial feeling, as it appears to the north of the border, no stronger proof could be adduced than the following editorial from the *Toronto (Ontario) Star*:

Will patriotism, American or Canadian, suffer by the interchange of population, and the knowledge thereby gained? Rational patriotism will not suffer. No patriotic citizen of Canada or the United States will regret that the people of the two countries are learning to understand each other.

Perhaps some of the newcomers had been brought up in the belief that Canada was a downtrodden colony. They found that Canada was as free as their own country, and that their change of home meant little more than a removal from Ohio to Minnesota. On the other hand, if the Canadians in the West feared that newcomers would be imbued with revolutionary ideas, that fear would be speedily dispelled by closer acquaintance. The American farmer is usually a hard-headed, practical fellow, with a strong vein of conservatism in his character. He wants to farm in the most modern way, to make money by farming, to take plenty of enjoyment out of life, to give his women folk all the comforts that are available, and to have the best possible education for his children. He will not quarrel with institutions that afford these advantages.

VAST ACHIEVEMENTS; GREATER POSSIBILITIES.

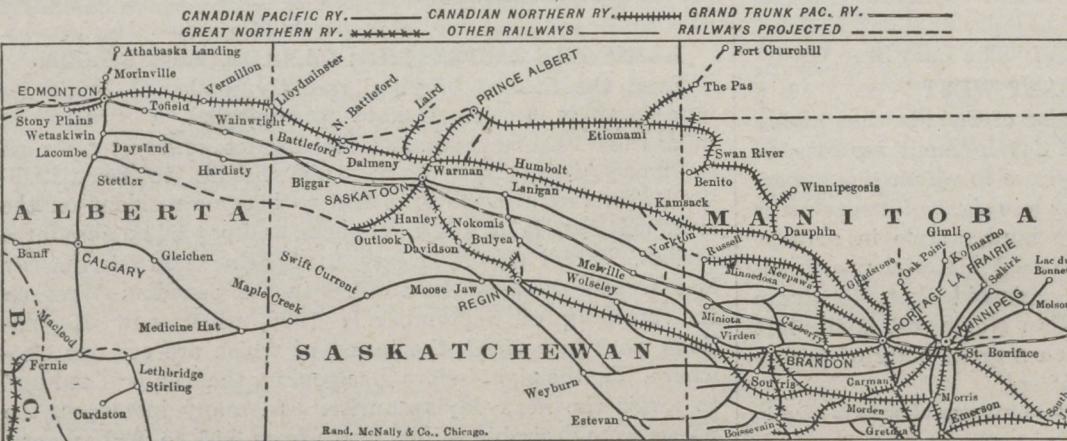
Enthusiasm kindles as one contemplates the immensity of what has been accomplished in Central Canada, alongside of the vastness of the virgin lands that still lie open.

The three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, contain 357,016,778 acres of land. Of this, at least one-half, or 178,508,389 acres, is good for farming, while only 10 million acres, or approximately one-seventeenth, has been brought under cultivation. The vacant land is being steadily taken up and made productive, and a liberally-conceived scheme of railway extension keeps transportation facilities well in pace with the demand for them.

The settler in Central Canada is in the forefront of progress. The truth of this is attested by the comparative railway maps presented herewith. Twelve years have sufficed to transform a long trunk line, meagrely equipped with feeders, into a network of ramifying trunk lines, including three new systems, tapping every portion of the wheat country.

The railways are following the wheat; but the railway builders of the Dominion are not content with pursuing the

RAILWAYS, 1908.



RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1908

beaten highway from this granary of the world to the world's markets. Their plans contemplate the speedy opening up of a connecting route between Hudson Bay—the New-World Mediterranean—and the wheat-carrying railways of Central Canada. Not only will this bring Europe a thousand miles nearer to the wheat fields, but it will provide western grain growers with the shortest possible rail-haul to tidewater, with reduction in freight rates and elimination of re-handling. Thus will be assured a variety of alternative routes for Canadian commerce; for the Pacific will continue to be used, not only for trade with the Orient, but also, by way of the Panama Canal, for a large volume of freight for Europe.

To forecast the future of such a self-contained empire as this calls rather for logic than for imagination. Canada's destiny is already manifest. "The development throughout Western Canada during the next ten years," says the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw of New York, "will probably exceed that of any other country in the world's history." Mr. Shaw was formerly Governor of Iowa, and later Secretary of the United States Treasury. "Our railway companies," he continues, "sold a good deal of their land at from \$3 to \$5 an acre, and now the owners are selling the same land at from \$50 to \$75, and buying more up in Canada at from \$10 to \$15."

Mr. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, is as firm a believer in the future of the Canadian Northwest as he was in that of the American Northwest. Before the Merchants' Club in Chicago, more than two years ago, he said:

There is land enough in Canada, if thoroughly tilled, to feed every mouth in Europe. In ten or fifteen years, according to present indications, the United States will need every bushel of its wheat product at home. Would it not then be advantageous for us to share in the product of the fields of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan?

CANADA'S WEALTH SUMMARIZED

The unquestioned wealth of Canada's resources was well summarized by Mr. Byron E. Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, speaking recently before the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Walker said, in part:

Now let me set out in a few words some of the reasons why we have faith in the future of Canada. We have a country about the same size as the United States proper, which is surprising the world by the growth of cereals farther and farther north. The prairie provinces as yet produce only about 200 million bushels of cereals, and the yield clearly will eventually be enormous. If we are willing to learn the lessons in forestry now being taught in our universities and by the experience of our lumbermen, there is no reason why our timber supply should not be almost inexhaustible. We own more fishing waters than any other nation. We have iron, nickel, copper, and coal enough to rank with the greatest nations in this respect, and while we are only about the eighth nation in gold, we begin to look important in silver.

The intensive farming in Ontario has resulted in our becoming one of the great dairying countries. In manufacturing we are making great strides. No one can at present estimate the extent of horse power or the value in money in our water powers, which probably in those respects exceed those of any other nation in the world. We have a good and an agreeable climate. We share with the United States the Great Lakes, and have many great river systems. We hope to build up a nation as free as any in the world, with our own peculiar institutions, with a share of some kind in the British Empire, and with relations with the United States which should through the coming ages be of benefit to both nations.

Results Obtained on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head (Sask.) for Seven Consecutive Years

SPRING WHEAT				
Name of Variety	Length of Straw	Yield per Acre	Weight per Bu.	
Red Fife.....	Averages between 45 in. and 55 in.	42 bu. 5 lbs.	Average 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	
Preston [†] 4 days earlier than Red Fife		43 bu. 34 lbs.	for 7 yrs. 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	
for 8 yrs.				
OATS — AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS				
Abundance.....	Between 45 in. and 55 in.	93 bu. 11 lbs.	38 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	
Golden Beauty.....		87 bu. 22 lbs.	40 lbs.	
Banner.....		88 bu. 27 lbs.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	
BARLEY — AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS				
Mensury.....	Average from 30 in. to 35 in.	58 bu. 30 lbs.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	
Remin's Improved.....		58 bu. 28 lbs.	52 lbs.	
Trooper.....		57 bu. 4 lbs.	52 lbs.	
POTATOES				
American Wonder.....	Average for 8 years	429 bu. 10 lbs.	Long, oval, white.	
Carmen No. 1.....		392 bu. 3 lbs.	Oval, white.	
Burnaby Seedling.....	Average for 7 years	365 bu. 39 lbs.	Long, flat, pink.	

Late Alberta Bulletin

Isolated wheat yields might be misleading; but the following statement of winter wheat production on a large number of Alberta farms in 1908 shows plainly that heavy yields are the rule, and not the exception:

Name	Per Acre	Name	Per Acre
Geo. McWilliams.....	45	I. Aldridge.....	47 .90
Edwin Snider.....	60	Sim Woolf.....	60
A. C. Carter.....	45	John Hayes.....	50
P. S. Washburn.....	40	J. H. Lewis.....	56
N. N. Neilson.....	41.25	A. K. Seysing.....	41 .50
S. F. Kimball.....	42.20	E. K. Seysing.....	45 .50
M. Schroeder.....	40	C. Howard.....	50
Fulton Bros.....	30	D. E. Alwood.....	48
T. O. Shea.....	40	F. Shier.....	48
A. Brunze.....	52	G. D. Sloane.....	45
A. S. Norton.....	45	Wm. Caspell.....	40
Elisa Bourne.....	46.30	N. S. Averall.....	40
Jensen Bros.....	57	Oden Nelson.....	46
Ed. Hockings.....	49	D. E. Gargill.....	47
A. Bennett.....	60	David Karge.....	42 .50
F. Bristall.....	40	P. A. McAnally.....	66 .30
S. Meledere.....	62.50	H. Schofield.....	48
D. Morrison.....	48	P. C. Cowling.....	42 .30
Gus Falk.....	42	J. J. Alpaugh.....	47
J. B. Edwards.....	47	E. Alpough.....	50
G. W. Buchanan.....	48	J. Alpaugh.....	52 .50
M. Benumers.....	53	H. Bucher.....	48 .50
I. Snyder.....	41	J. Graham.....	50
J. D. Norton.....	40	T. P. Newton.....	50
E. McConnell.....	56	John Riley.....	54 .80
W. Gray.....	40	W. A. Roberts.....	40
T. C. Barrett.....	54.80	John MacDonald.....	44
W. Rasmussen.....	44	John Dafoe.....	...
E. Mourisnoe.....	53	Poe & Young.....	62
J. J. Scott.....	42.50	Tred & Bolinger.....	...
A. E. Rodgers.....	46	A. Herr.....	52
W. Dallea.....	45	D. Pariston.....	48 .50
J. McKay.....	51	Fraser & Sons.....	40
W. Jornick.....	49	R. D. Bower.....	50
C. J. Carlson.....	40	D. C. McDonald.....	60
Daniel Burbanks.....	43	O'Neill Bros.....	45 .40
Thos. Heard.....	46	C. Taylor.....	50
Kerkley Bros.....	35.50	R. Tritten.....	40



CENTRAL CANADA

Central Canada, which at the present time is taken to comprise the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, will inevitably include a far greater expanse of territory as settlement moves northward. The present grain-growing areas are by no means far to the north, comparatively speaking, since there is abundance of evidence that the wheat-fields can be extended farther and farther when the vast territory open to settlement in parts well supplied with railways shall have been exhausted. The fact that the first prize wheat at a world's exposition was grown 700 miles north of Edmonton is striking collateral evidence of the favouring climatic conditions in those districts farther south, to which the Government is now extending special invitation.

The industrial future of Central Canada is conditioned upon a wonderful variety of natural resources. In an area more than one thousand miles in length and nearly five hundred wide, Central Canada offers inducements of diverse character, whatever be the desire of the settler.

Geographical Configuration.—Elsewhere in this booklet is noted the effect upon climate produced by the narrowing of the Rocky Mountains where they pass through Canada, this narrowing affording Central Canada the genial influence of the warm Japan currents to a degree unknown farther south. Bearing in mind that the slope of Central Canada

is from the mountains of British Columbia to the east and south, the reader will not be likely to forget the general topography of the country. Western Alberta is broken by the foothills of the Rockies, with elevations as great as 4,000 feet above sea-level. Passing eastward, the foot-

hills give place to the third great prairie steppe, a plain in which is comprised about three-fourths of the Province of Alberta. Here the mean elevation is about 2,000 feet above sea-level. In the second great prairie steppe, with a mean elevation of about 1,000 feet, is included the greater portion of Saskatchewan, while the larger part of Manitoba lies in the first prairie steppe, with an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea-level. The fact that these plains lie parallel to the Rockies, in a northwest-to-southeasterly direction, while the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are practically rectangular will explain why it is that the southwestern corner of Manitoba has the topographical character of Saskatchewan, and the southwestern corner of Saskatchewan the general features of the greater part of Alberta.

It must be understood that these observations are extremely general; indeed, a steppe, in the sense in which the term has just been employed, must be taken to include anything from prairie to rolling woodland and forest. Thus, Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, in the belt through which the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes, is chiefly prairie, mixed, in some portions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with woodland. The section of these three provinces, through which run the Canadian

Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, is chiefly prairie and woodland mixed, while practically the northern half of each Province is overgrown with dense forest.

Resources and Industries.—From the foregoing it is apparent that Central Canada's resources include facilities for farming of every description. "Extensive farming"—grain-growing and grazing—blazes the path of agricultural progress, while mixed and "intensive farming"—fruit-growing, gardening, and the specialized branches of animal husbandry—are gradually following, and will develop as the country fills up and land values increase. Central Canada's wealth in minerals and timber has scarcely begun as yet to be exploited; but manufacturing enterprise cannot long ignore the opportunities here presented.

Development of Transportation.—The Dominion Government's policy of fostering the development of transportation facilities, has operated directly for the benefit of Central Canada, raising this portion of the Dominion to the position of a country containing all elements of a complete national life, able to feed, house, and clothe itself in comfort and abundance. The stimulus thus given to farming could have but one result—the country is fast becoming the granary of the world. In five years the *Wall Street Journal* declares, the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific alone will haul

more wheat to the seaboard than all the railways of the United States combined.

The Canadian Pacific, spanning the continent at the south, is constantly building extensions and feeders. The Canadian Northern, grown from nothing in 1896 to second place in 1908, is pushing

extensions and its main line west from Edmonton, to say nothing of its projected line that will reach Hudson Bay at Fort Churchill. No mean factor in the railway field is the Great Northern, which, with its 624 miles of line gives another Canadian Great Lake and Pacific outlet.

	Total	
Canadian Pacific mileage, west Port Arthur	6,160	826
Canadian Northern Railway mileage	3,390	245
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway mileage projected to be completed by 1911	3,000	854
Great Northern Railway mileage in Canada	624	...

Brought under Operation in 1908

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is advancing rapidly,—and in 1909 trains will be running over its line between Port Arthur and Edmonton, while completion to the Pacific Coast may be looked for by 1911. This means immediate opening up of new fields for Canadian enterprise. Says Mr. Albert Bushnell Hart "there is a mighty force in a people with a population less than Pennsylvania, who undertake three world highways across a region most of which twenty-five years ago was a desert."

How the Grain is Marketed.—There are at present 1,416 elevators and 41 warehouses west of Lake Superior with a total capacity of over 43 million bushels. To the east are others with a capacity of another 20 million bushels, while there are



Breaking the Virgin Prairie on a Central Canada Farm

several at Montreal and other places. Of the elevators west of the lakes the Canadian Pacific has 949 and 28 warehouses, with a capacity of 30 million bushels; on the Canadian Northern there are 386 and 12 warehouses, with a capacity of 11 million bushels; on the Midland and Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay, 23 elevators, with a capacity of 670,000 bushels; on the Alberta Railway and Irrigation line 11 elevators, with a capacity of 294,000 bushels. The Grand Trunk Pacific has 47 elevators with a capacity of 1½ million bushels.

Climate and Rainfall.—The superintendent of the meteorological bureau recently gave some interesting information in respect to his long observations of Canadian climate:

During three summer months the mean temperature of that portion of Canada lying eastward of the Rocky Mountains was about the same from the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway northward almost to the Arctic Circle. In Manitoba 50 per cent of the yearly rainfall occurred during the summer months, and farther west, 56 per cent fell, in the same period. This is the time when it is most needed. Occasionally, cold winters in Alberta are caused by the transcontinental storm line coming farther south than usual. From information derived from a variety of sources, eight inches of well-distributed rainfall between May and August throughout Central Canada is sufficient for agriculture, and where the ground is more deeply frozen, less will suffice.

TEMPERATURE

Table showing the average winter, summer, and annual temperatures at various points in Central Canada, taken from official reports for ten years.

STATIONS	MEAN TEMPERATURE		
	Summer	Winter	Year
In Central Canada—			
Battleford	62.3	1.3	32.9
Calgary	58.8	13.9	37.4
Edmonton	59.3	8.8	35.9
Moosejaw	61.6	5.3	33.9
Medicine Hat	63.7	12.5	39.9
Pincher Creek	58.8	22.5	38.9
Prince Albert	59.5	2.1	30.7
Regina	62.7	0.9	32.5
Swift Current	63.5	9.8	37.6
Brandon	63.1	0.4	33.1
Winnipeg	66.0	0.9	33.3

TEMPERATURE.—An average daily maximum temperature in April of 53 degrees at Calgary, 52 degrees at Edmonton, 58 degrees at Medicine Hat, and 47 degrees at Winnipeg, indicates very clearly that April is truly a spring month, and spring seeding is well under way or perhaps completed in April.

PRECIPITATION.—The following table gives for some years back the precipitation at points in Southern Alberta where there are meteorological observatories.

Year	Medicine									
	Pincher Creek	Calgary	Lethbridge	Hat	Macleod					
1902...	27.57	Inches	34.57	Inches	28.13	Inches	13.68	Inches	....	Inches
1903...	17.84	"	16.62	"	14.82	"	9.90	"	9.73	"
1904...	9.43	"	12.15	"	11.40	"	9.70	"	5.34	"
1905...	18.12	"	14.32	"	13.78	"	8.99	"	11.55	"
1906...	21.71	"	16.24	"	22.48	"	12.73	"	20.82	"
1907...	"	"	14.96	"	15.33	"	6.96	"	12.48	"
1908...	"	"	18.55	"	16.67	"	10.22	"	17.91	"

Government.—The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are a portion of the Dominion of Canada, and have representation in the Senate and in the House of Commons. The provinces are governed by legislatures elected by the people, and have responsible government. They are charged with providing and administering both civil and criminal laws. They provide for education and municipal government, and generally all matters of a provincial or local nature. Free primary education is provided for. Although having the right to charter, aid, and construct railways, in practice this right is chiefly exercised by the Dominion Towns and cities are incorporated by the Legislature, and given control of local affairs. Local improvement districts in the rural area maintain roads and work of that kind.

Some of the special activities of the provincial governments are treated of specifically under the divisional headings. "No country is more free than Canada," says the editor of the *Fulton, (Nev.) Gazette*, who has studied the governmental system at first hand. "In name it is a dependency of the British Crown—in fact it is almost a republic. All its taxes are voted, collected, and expended by the Dominion and the provinces. The nominal head is the Governor-General,

appointed by the English Crown. Practically his only authority is to veto the acts of Parliament scarcely ever exercised. Nothing is given to support of the English Government—but England has advantages in trade regulations and tariff laws. In return Canada receives the protection of the British army and navy."

The population of the three provinces has grown from 414,000 in 1901 to more than 1,000,000 in 1908; the value of goods entered at the Custom Department from \$6,200,000 in 1899 to \$26,000,000 in 1907.

Immigration into Central Canada.—Settlers in Central Canada have a vital interest in the quality and quantity of immigration. As to quality, the testimony of settlers is elsewhere to be found. As to quantity, the showing is gratifying, since the rapid settling of the country by thrifty, industrious farmers adds measurably to each settler's "un-earned increment"—profit on his land. Homestead entries in 1908 were 49,104 as against 29,436 in 1907, a net increase of 19,718. During the fiscal year 1908 the immigration from the United States to Canada was 58,312, an increase of 1,794 over the same period in 1907.

A graphic showing of the rapidity with which Central Canada is increasing is found in the calculation that in the months of September and October, 1908, enough land was homesteaded to make up 183 townships or a strip seven miles wide from Winnipeg to Calgary—800 miles.

IMMIGRATION INTO WESTERN CANADA

Year	United States	British and other Countries	Total
1901.....	17,958	31,191	49,149
1902.....	21,672	45,707	67,379
1903.....	47,780	80,584	128,364
1904.....	43,172	87,157	130,328
1905.....	43,543	102,723	146,266
1906.....	57,796	131,286	189,064
1907.....	56,518	195,520	252,038
1908.....	58,312	204,157	262,469

There is assured for the year 1909 a movement of population from the United States to Canada which will be of great proportions and will bring in a great increase to the capital of the country. This factor alone, to say nothing of the continuing fresh inflow, will hold an important place among the factors which will make 1909 a year of prosperity in Western Canada.

WHO SUCCEED IN CENTRAL CANADA

How a man shall start in a new country necessarily depends upon his financial situation.

The man who has nothing but his strength and skill at farming has labour to sell, and he will find a ready market in Central Canada. Later on, as he saves money, he will get into position to enter on a homestead or purchase land, and to farm it properly. The man with some capital can engage in farming at once—taking up free grant lands, buying railway lands, or purchasing improved lands. Or, if he prefers, he will find in Central Canada opportunity to invest his capital in manufacturing or mining.

The settler with money is one, two, or five years ahead of the man who comes with but little; he is at once able to place himself in a good settlement, buy what he wants cheap for cash, and push ahead vigorously.

Married Men with Small Capital.—Living is cheap in Central Canada, and the man who has the preference of a wife, and perhaps children, to consider, will not fail to appreciate the benefits of a fine, healthy climate, magnificent scenery, and facilities for education, where the worker can make a first-class living, and the domestic man and woman may be happy.



Coal Mining on the Canadian Prairies

THE DOMINION LANDS ACT, 1908

Under the provisions of the above Act of
available to Homestead Entry. The provisions
The provisions regarding pre-emption apply



— — — Broken red lines denote the respective Land Districts.
— Solid red lines denote the Provinces.

the 1st of September, 1908, all Dominion Lands not reserved or otherwise disposed of, whether odd or even numbered sections, are of the Dominion Lands Act, respecting purchased homesteads, apply to all available lands within the area bounded by green line. only within the area colored green.

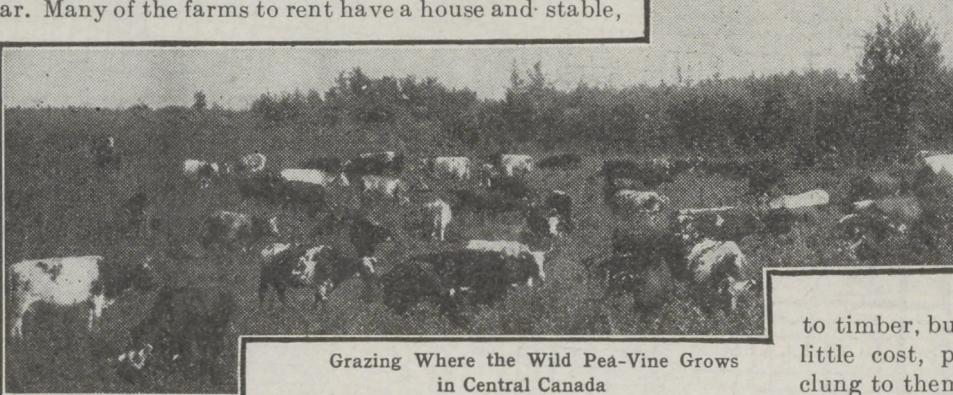


It is easy to find a situation for a married man without children, the husband as a farm labourer, the wife to assist in the housework, or, in many instances, they may find work with a bachelor, when the wife takes full charge of the house-keeping. Few farmers have a tenant house on the farm to accommodate a married man with children, and rarely is a farmhouse large enough for two families.

Young Men with \$250 or Less.—Rather than to start in under the handicap of insufficient funds, the young man with \$250 or less will do well to work for wages for a year. Besides the demand for harvest help, there is need all the year round for able-bodied men, accustomed to hard work, on railway construction. Before the end of the first year, the young man may find an opportunity to buy a quarter-section of land by making a small cash payment. Then, securing a few head of cattle, he will soon be prepared to start for himself.

To the Man with \$500.—Homestead 160 acres at once and put up a house. Then make the necessary improvements; get work in the older districts during the other six months of the year, and tide yourself over a second six months of homestead. In three years you will own it.

To the Man with \$1,000.—With this amount a fair start can be made. Either homestead or purchase (making payments on the instalment plan to cover a period of ten years). A small house and other buildings will be required, as well as horses or oxen, wagon, plough, and harrows. By working out in harvest and threshing, money may be earned to help over the winter. Sometimes it is well to rent the first year. Many of the farms to rent have a house and stable,



Grazing Where the Wild Pea-Vine Grows
in Central Canada

and the owner is often willing to supply seed, and sometimes implements, taking a share of the crop in return; or, the newcomer can purchase everything necessary, putting in a crop of 100 to 150 acres, and, after seeding, have two or three weeks to look about in, selecting a permanent home.

The Time to Arrive.—The farmer taking up land for himself, arriving at the beginning of the season's operations, can get in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June. If he comes in the summer he may see the crops growing, and thus be able to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. The summer and autumn months are the best in which to get around the country in search of land. Having selected his location, he has time to erect his house and make preparations for winter.

Cost of Farm Equipment.—The following estimate (outside figures) has been given of the amount required to start early and expeditiously:

1 team of horses	.....	\$350 00
1 set harness	.....	32 00
1 farm waggon	.....	75 00
1 sleigh	.....	25 00
1 breaking plough	.....	25 00
1 stubble plough	.....	18 00
1 3-section harrow	.....	15 00
1 disc harrow	.....	25 00
1 seeder	.....	85 00
1 mowing machine	.....	50 00
1 harvester	.....	135 to 155 00
Other implements and tools	.....	50 00
4 good cows at \$40	.....	160 00
4 good pigs at \$15	.....	60 00
4 good sheep at \$5	.....	20 00
Poultry	.....	10 00
Total	.....	\$1,155 00

Need Not Hire Help at First.—For the first two or three years the homesteader will require no help beyond such younger members of his family (if he has any) as may not be earning money either on the railway or by work for neighbours. The conditions under which the homesteader will find himself during the period in which he is earning his homestead are thus described by the *Winnipeg Free Press*:

The first year, if he has the capital, he can get a small house and a stable erected. There is hardly a locality in which the neighbours will not spend a day willingly to assist in building a shack and a small stable. If near timber the material need cost very little, for logs served the first needs of many of the West's most prosperous farmers of to-day. In the first year he can get a little breaking done if he has horses and a plough. If he has not horses he can hire out for the season, especially during the busy six months; and for \$25 he can have sufficient land broken to hold his claim. The first year, if he has a family, he can raise a garden and conserve his capital by hiring out; or, with capital to keep him going, he can get twenty, thirty, or more acres broken, if he has horses and a plough. In the second year the homesteader stands in no real need of a hired man, for he can work with a neighbour similarly situated, and harvest his crop.

Buy Tools as Needed.—A binder is not needed for three years, or until the crop is ready; and, perhaps, not even then. Until the settler has more than thirty acres he can work with a neighbour, stooking both crops and paying a little extra, unless the neighbour's crop is bigger than his own. Only in case of his crop being ready, and all the neighbours unwilling to exchange work in this way, would it be necessary to deplete capital by buying a binder, and one would hardly be justified in the expense then unless he had at least thirty acres of really good grain. It will not be necessary to build a granary for a couple of years. The settler usually does not sow grain for a year, and then, perhaps, he may not have sufficient land ready to need a seed drill of his own. Many excellent crops have been grown on the virgin soil by beginners, the seed having been sown by hand.

Many a successful farmer of to-day began with not more than \$150 in cash expenditure for a house and a stable. Of course, much depends on the proximity to timber, but many of the old log farmhouses, built at little cost, proved so comfortable that their owners clung to them as a place of habitation long after they were financially able to erect frame or brick residences of modern design and construction.

If the homesteader intends to break up a large amount of land immediately, and he has the capital to spare, he can, at a pinch, buy a couple of horses at a cost of about \$300, and, hire another for breaking; or, he could, if necessary, do with a yoke of oxen; or, if a young man, he could do without any team, and, by hiring out himself, could pay someone to do the necessary breaking of the prairie land. "Where there's a will, there's a way" in homesteading as in anything else.

A cow is a source of income, multiplying as the years go by. Many an affluent Western Canadian farmer would not be where he is to-day had it not been for the ever-ready help from his herd of cattle, which had its beginning with a solitary cow. At the present time, as in the past, the right type of man, be he English, Scotch, Irish, French, American, Canadian, or from any European country, will succeed as a Central Canadian farmer even if he has not a dollar. On the other hand, certain types of men will fail nowadays, as they have in days gone by, even with \$10,000 to start with.

First Work on a Homestead.—On most of the prairies there are no trees to be cleared away, thus increasing the immediate cultivable area. With a gang-plough and two yoke of oxen, a quarter-section (160 acres) can be broken during five spring and summer months simply by turning a very thin sod with the plough; then back-set and harrow. This costs between \$3.50 and \$4.00 per acre, but sometimes a rougher and quicker system of breaking land is followed.

MANITOBA

Manitoba was the first goal of that immigration which now in turn is opening up and developing Saskatchewan and Alberta. What Manitoba has accomplished since it entered Confederation in 1870 would indicate plainly what might be expected of the sister provinces to the West, even had they not already demonstrated how great is to be their wealth in the near future.

As against a population of only 17,000 thirty-eight years ago Manitoba has now about 465,000 inhabitants. Then its agricultural production found no place in the records; eleven years later the Province had a wheat acreage of 51,300 and an estimated yield of one million bushels; while in 1908 we find 2,850,640 acres, yielding 49,252,539 bushels of wheat, with a total grain crop for the Province of about 113 million bushels.

Beef Raising and Dairying.—During the winter of 1907-08,

about 25,000 head of cattle were fattened, and the number of milch cows was 173,546 as compared with 110,000 four years previous. The dairy produce (butter) for 1908 was valued at \$1,216,975; the cheese output was \$183,294—showing that dairying is a very important industry. Good prices are obtained for butter and cheese; the quality is excellent in colour and flavour. The abundant grasses are rich in the fattening properties essential to the raising of cattle and production of butter and cheese. Government dairy schools, are of advantage in promoting these industries.

Stockers in Demand.—Ever-increasing demand for feeding stock for the ranches gives an impetus to cattle raising, and for many years Manitoba, will supply stockers. Manitoba farmers provide the necessary winter shelter, and the immense crop of coarse grains and fodder, so easily raised, yields ample food for all stock under shelter. It is only a question of time until, with an adequate supply of farm help, more attention will be directed to the winter feeding of cattle.

Mixed Farming General.—Grain growing has given Manitoba agricultural pre-eminence in the eyes of the world, but the leaven of mixed farming is gradually and surely permeating the minds of farmers; there is scarcely one but has his herd of cattle or his flock of sheep. His hogs are fattening for market, and poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue. Prices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become ruinously over-stocked with any one or more of them.

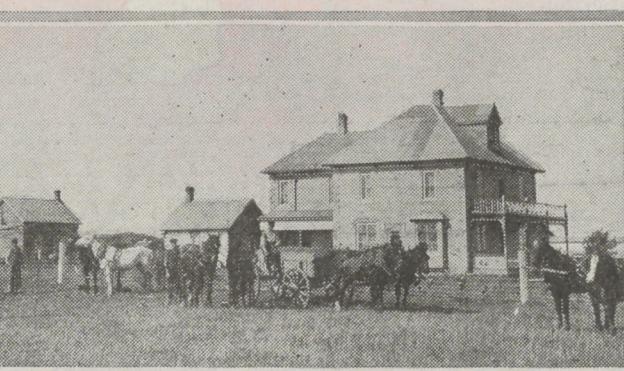
Business-like Farming.—Nowhere on the continent, more than in Manitoba, has farming advanced to the dignity of a thoroughly business-like occupation. Here the farmer works, not merely for a living, but, rather, for a handsome profit. Instances are frequent where large areas under wheat have given a clear profit of over \$12 an acre. All the labour of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired done at \$7.50 per acre. Even allowing \$8.00, it is a poor

year that will not yield a handsome margin over this. Cases could be cited where last year the wheat crop yielded \$35 an acre—a profit of \$27. Lands will rise in value from year to year, a fact which sets a premium on farsightedness and enterprise as well as upon industry.

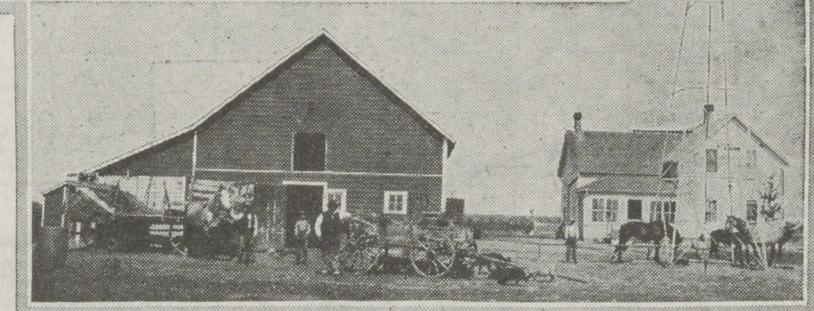
Thrift Brings Independence.—People with means, and those satisfied with existing conditions, as a rule do not move, and it follows that the settlers of Manitoba have not brought large bank accounts with them. The man who has continued farming there for from six to ten years, is in circumstances which many elsewhere have been unable to reach after a lifetime of toil. The labourer is happy and contented, only waiting opportunity to get a farm of his own and become as independent as his employer. With a farm debt free, fields of grain

ready for harvest, herds of cattle on pasture lands, flocks of sheep, dairy and poultry providing the household with groceries and other comforts, schools for his children, churches close at hand, and social advantages within easy reach—what more is required?

Lands Available for Homestead.—There are about 1,500,000 acres of land available for free homesteading in Manitoba. Homesteads are to be obtained on the outskirts of present settlements east



The Old and New Home of a Central Canada Farmer, formerly from Minnesota, U. S.



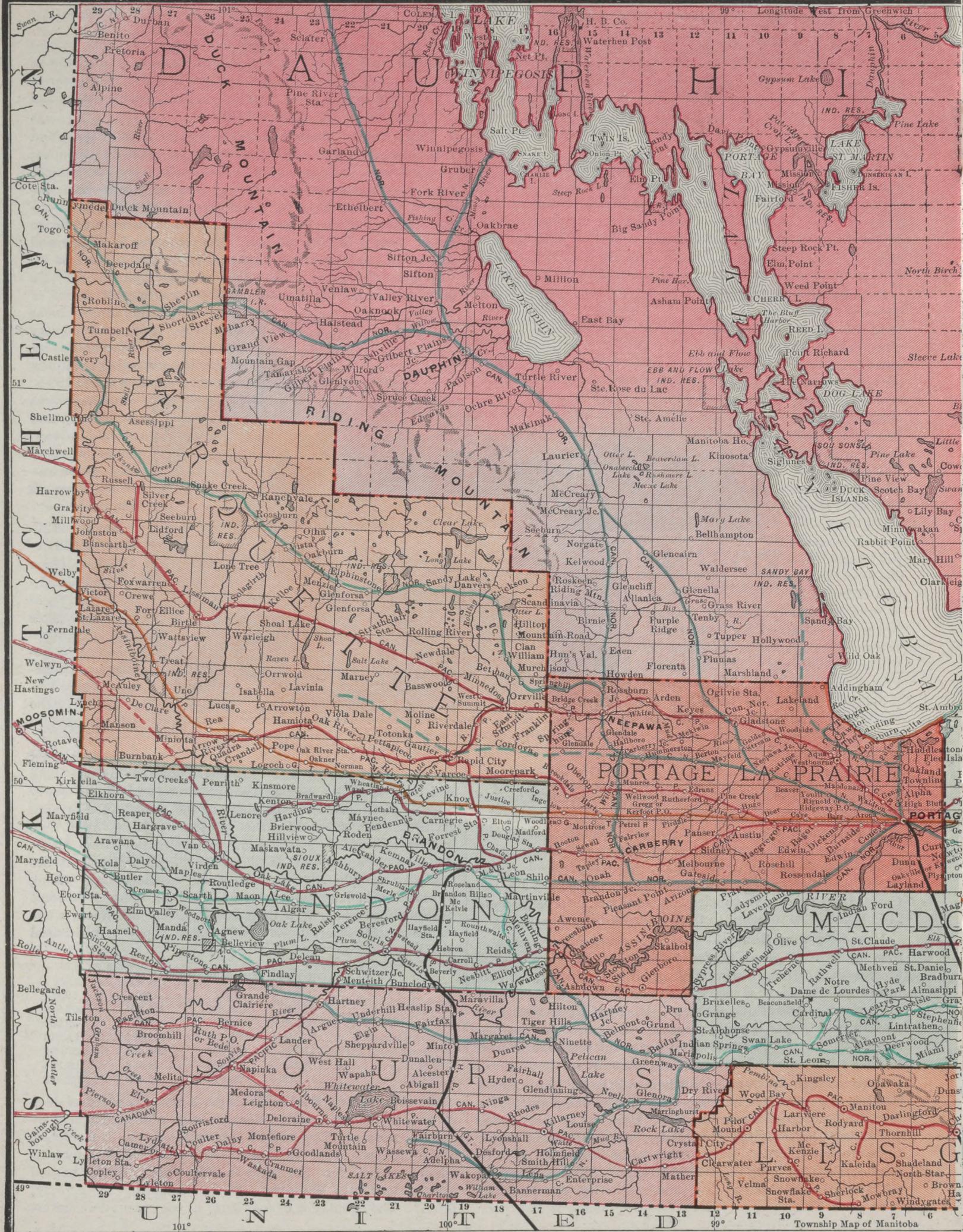
Throughout Central Canada, there are Hundreds of Farm Houses, showing Independence and Comfort, the Result of Grain Growing and Mixed Farming

of the Red River and between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba as well as west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. Many would rather consume a little more time in carving out a homestead in a wooded valley, than forego picturesque advantages and till the level prairie that lies ready for the plough. To such these districts make strong appeal, for the land, when cleared, is second to none; in some portions the timber is a light scrub, easily taken off, while in others the forest is so heavy as to repay a substantial profit for clearing.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA

	1881	1891	1901	1908
Population	62,260	152,506	255,221	462,569
Horses	16,739	86,735	163,867	230,926
Milch Cows	20,350	82,710	141,481	173,546
Other horned cattle ..	39,926	147,984	208,405	357,988
Sheep	6,073	35,838	29,464	29,265
Swine	17,358	54,177	126,459	192,489

Climate, Water, Fuel.—Manitoba is not a country of deep snows; trains are rarely blocked and seldom delayed by winter storms. The annual precipitation is 21.4 inches, about 50 per cent of which occurs during the months when needed for the growth of crops; mean annual temperature at Winnipeg, 32.7°; January, 5.2°; July, 66.1°. The country is everywhere, at easy distances, inter-



lands; solid lines show surveyed lands.



Central and Southern MANITOBA

SCALE,

Statute Miles, 22 = 1 Inch.

0 5 10 20 30

Copyright, 1909, by Rand, McNally & Co.

Canadian Pacific —
Canadian Northern —
Grand Trunk Pacific —
Great Northern —

WEST TERR.

NORTH

Township 6 Miles Square

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1



sected by creeks and rivers, and there are many lakes in the northern portion. Water can be secured by sinking wells to a moderate depth. The western coal fields and the timbered districts will supply fuel for hundreds of years.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific (the main line passing directly east and west through the Province on its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific) has branches from Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Macgregor, and Brandon, north and northwest, others south and southwest, all passing through splendid districts.

The Canadian Northern has done much in opening up new settlements to the North and South. The main line passes through Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, and then northwesterly to the Saskatchewan boundary. There is also a branch connecting Regina with Brandon.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has its through line, which, with numerous branches in contemplation, will prove valuable in relieving the freight congestion unavoidable in a country that is developing so rapidly.

The Great Northern's Brandon and Portage la Prairie branches make the fourth distinct system in the Province. Every district is served adequately, and there are few farms in the settled parts more than fifteen miles from a railway.

Winnipeg, the Capital.—No better idea of the prosperity of the country can be obtained than by a visit to Winnipeg, the seat of Government. Spoken of as the "Chicago of Canada," it occupies a prominent position amongst the cities of the continent. Practically the gateway of the West, a city of magnificent promise, it gives evidence of a strong and strenuous life. It has electric railways, wide streets, well-kept boulevards, fine pavements, and the best of other improvements. The building records of the city for the three years ending January, 1908, show that upwards of 30 million dollars were spent during that period. Very few cities on the continent have done so well. The population is now estimated at 122,250; in 1871 it was but a struggling hamlet of a few hundred souls. In 1908 the assessments on real and personal property amounted to \$102,790,170; building permits issued for the first eleven months of the same year totaled \$5,360,000, and local improvements for the same period \$603,449.

Foreign capital is now (January, 1909) backing a great packing enterprise at Winnipeg, \$250,000 being guaranteed for the plant, which probably will be in operation this year.

Cities, Towns, and Villages.—Next in importance to Winnipeg is the city of Brandon, followed by the towns of Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carberry, Neepawa, Manitou, Dauphin, Minnedosa, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Somerset, Baldur, Souris, Deloraine, Melita, Virden, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, St. Boniface, Carman, Killarney, and a number of others rapidly rising in prominence. Each has its elevators, mills, and warehouses to accommodate the large quantities of wheat marketed. Scores of towns now developing afford admirable openings for those desiring business opportunities.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN MANITOBA

Twenty Good Crops in Succession.—A. E. Gamy writes:

Notwithstanding unfavourable weather, this district has a very good crop. In 1906 I had 17,500 bushels of grain, which brought me in \$24 per acre. This year (1907) I have 13,500 bushels of very good oats. I have no kick to make against a district where I have raised twenty good crops in succession. I have never had a failure, and I do not think I have been more favoured than other farmers in the district.

Figures that Spell Success.—A Swan River (Man.) farmer, a single man, 26 years of age, writes:

Three years ago I purchased an improved farm of 186 acres two miles from the town of Swan River. I ploughed and cropped 122 acres during this year, 1907; 80 acres in wheat, 30 acres in oats, and 12½ in barley.

EXPENSE	VALUE
Cash paid for blue stone....	\$ 1.50
" " " binder twine.	39.00
" " " hired help....	125.00
" " " threshing....	175.00
Cost of above besides my own labour.....	340.50
Credit balance.....	1,872.50
	\$2,213.00
	\$2,213.00

TOTAL ASSETS

186 acres of land with house, stable, and out-buildings, etc.	\$5,000.00
Implements.....	500.00
4 head of horses and harness.....	800.00
15 head of cattle.....	375.00
20 pigs.....	200.00
Receipts of this season's crop.....	1,872.50
	\$8,747.50

Net Profit, \$16 an Acre.—Charles McCormick writes:

In 1907, I had 22 bushels of wheat per acre, which I sold for 90 cents per bushel, and 20 acres oats—60 bushels per acre I sold for 35 cents per bushel, so that my total crop realized \$2,004. From this I deducted for expenses of threshing, hired help, etc., \$400, leaving me a profit of \$1,604.

Has Made \$10,000 in Nine Years.—Starting with a cash capital of \$200, David Shaw, of the Swan River district, says:

When I started in 1899 I had \$200 in cash, but I have worked hard, and although I have had many ups and downs, have had good health and worked on. Besides my homestead I purchased 160 acres of railway land at \$3.50 per acre, on ten years' payment. I have made all my annual payments up to date. This year I had 200 acres in crop. I have seven horses, three head of cattle and twelve pigs, also good farm buildings. I owe little, so that I am safe in saying I am now worth from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

The average of 1908 wheat yields around Dauphin, Man.) was somewhat lighter than usual, though heavy individual reports are received. Thenitt Spillit reports part of his crop yielding 33 bushels to the acre.

The wheat farm of James Riddell, ex-M. P. P., at Rosebank, Man., which was broken thirty years ago and has been cropped continuously ever since, produced in 1908 an average of 26 bushels to the acre.

In the gardening district east of Winnipeg some remarkable yields were obtained in 1908. Cucumbers yielded 12 tons to the acre and sold to the pickle factories at Winnipeg for \$25 a ton. As high as 15 tons of cauliflower were produced to the acre, selling at from \$35 to \$40 a ton. Potatoes, on which the average yield is 300 bushels to the acre, made a short crop of about 200 bushels to the acre, selling at 50 cents. Cabbages yielded 30 tons, and sold at from \$12 to \$18 per ton.

At Gladstone, Manitoba, the 1907 returns from one farm were \$27 per acre from the wheat land, \$35 per acre from the oats, and \$30 from the acreage in barley.

At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, from a quarter-section all in crop, Alex MacKinnon, of Ingleside, threshed an average of 33 bushels of No. 1 northern. The same grade was given to T. J. Grant, whose 190 acres yielded 6,000 bushels.

A banker at Souris, Manitoba, finds there is money for all concerned in leasing farms. He has one tract of 420 acres for which he paid \$38 an acre, and which he has leased for two years for one third of the crop. He estimates his 1908 share of the cash profit at fully \$1,500.



University of Manitoba at Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan extends from the International Boundary on the south to the 60th parallel on the north, a distance of 700 miles. On the east it is bounded by the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and on the west by Alberta. Saskatchewan's land area is 242,332 square miles, its water area is 8,318 square miles; or, 159,038,720 acres.

The area of districts wholly or partially under settlement is 73,171,780 acres, of which the area under crop in 1908 was about 3,500,000 acres, or 4.2 per cent of the whole. The greater part is susceptible of cultivation in the various branches of farming. While a portion of the southwestern corner of the Province lies in the great ranching belt, and the greater part of its southern two-thirds is situated in the great wheat-growing area, more and more the farmers of Saskatchewan are adopting, in greater or less degree, the policy of mixed farming.

Configuration and Soil.—The physical characteristics of the Province of Saskatchewan are very similar to those of the best districts of the State of Iowa. It lacks the dead level flatness of the Red River Valley, and still is not so rolling as to interfere with the profitable and economical cultivation of the land. It is not so broken with lakes and rivers as the Province of Manitoba, or the State of Minnesota. In fact, there is no part of the American continent where there are such uninterrupted stretches of plough land as in this Province.

The soil throughout is a friable loam. Covering this are

twelve to eighteen inches of black vegetable mould, which after the second ploughing makes a fine seedbed, easy to work and most productive. From Indian Head to Regina and a little beyond the surface and clay

are somewhat firmer, but lose none of the properties that make splendid wheat land. It produces excellent crops of wheat, coarse grains, and vegetables. If there is such a thing as a soil whose fertility is inexhaustible by cropping it is certainly here.

Climate. The chinook winds ameliorate the severity of the winter climate, a phenomenon born of the modifying influence of the warm Japan currents. Central Canada is particularly favoured in this regard by reason of the configuration of the Rocky Mountains where they pass through the Dominion. Here these mountains become much narrower than in the United States, so that the effect of the Japan currents is not lost, as it is farther south. Winter snows stay on the ground but a short time, the chinook winds, exercising a modifying influence and without the chilling effect of a pronounced thaw. Cattle and horses may be wintered in the open without shelter, even in a severe season, and the rich, succulent pasture is the best beef-producing food to be found anywhere. The natural protection afforded in almost any portion of the ranching district effectually provides for shelter, and the need to "put up" cured feed for the winter does not exist.

During the nine years ending with 1908, the annual average precipitation at no time fell below 15 inches, while in 1901 it rose to 18.98 inches. The average during the nine years—17.20 inches—has proved ample for all agricultural needs.

During the term of years under consideration no mean temperature for the month of December fell below zero; the lowest mean January temperature was only 14.6 degrees, while only in three years out of the nine did the monthly mean fall even as low as zero. The average of monthly mean temperatures for the nine years from 1898 to 1908 was as follows:

January	4.6	May.....	51.4	September.....	50.5
February.....	3.1	June.....	56.0	October.....	40.5
March.....	14.5	July.....	63.4	November.....	23.8
April.....	38.5	August.....	61.2	December.....	10.1

From this it will be seen that Saskatchewan has had, in nine winters, only three that might be termed extremely cold; while annual mean temperature average has been 34.8°.

The summers leave little to be desired. Cyclones or violent storms are unknown, while the winter climate answers all requirements as to degree of cold and sufficiency of snowfall for the production of the best grains.

Central Canada's hard, flinty wheat, which commands the highest prices in the markets of the world, is particularly favoured by Saskatchewan's conditions of climate and soil, amongst which are:

(1) The richness of the soil in those elements of plant-food especially required. (2) A climate that brings the plant to maturity with great rapidity. (3) The abundance of sunshine received during the period of growth—far greater, on account of the northern latitude, than is the rule farther south. (4) Dryness of the air, which prevents rust. (5) Absence of insect enemies of the wheat plant.

Wheat Yields Throughout Saskatchewan.

Creditable as was the average wheat yield per acre in Saskatchewan in the "off" season of 1907, in comparison with the records of other large wheat-producing countries,

and considering the unfavorable conditions that existed generally. The figures for 1908 show gratifying returns, although much below the average—a counted for by the large num-



Saskatchewan Wheat Farm

Getting Ready for the Threshers

ber of newly arrived farmers, who were anxious to secure a quick crop from poorly-prepared ground. Many farmers had 30 bushels per acre, while their neighbour had only 12 or 15 bushels. The letters from settlers who have been tilling their farms for two or three years or more give the best evidence of what the soil will do under anything like normal conditions.

The following figures, bringing Saskatchewan yields into comparison with other wheat countries, are, with the exception of those for this Province, taken from the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Statement of Average Yields of Wheat—1901-1908

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Saskatchewan.....	25.41	22.57	19.44	17.51	23.09	21.40	15.17	13.60
Kansas.....	18.5	10.4	14.1	12.4	13.9	15.3	11.3	12.6
Minnesota.....	12.9	13.9	13.1	12.8	13.3	10.9	13.0	12.8
North Dakota.....	13.1	15.9	12.7	11.8	14.0	13.0	10.0	11.6
South Dakota.....	12.9	12.2	13.8	9.6	13.7	13.4	11.2	12.8
Nebraska.....	17.1	20.9	15.7	13.6	19.4	23.2	19.0	17.2
Iowa.....	16.2	12.7	12.4	11.6	14.2	14.9	12.8	15.5
United States.....	15.0	14.5	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.0	13.9
Russia.....	7.9	11.1	10.6	11.5	10.0	.....	.....	.....

NOTE:—Average yield for the United States, given above, is for both spring and winter wheat. State averages are for the predominant crop, where either is greatly in excess of the other.

The tables on page 37 show the average yield of other grains.



Dairying in Saskatchewan. While on the open prairie portions of the Province, farmers devote their energies largely to wheat growing, in the eastern and northern districts conditions are eminently suitable for mixed farming and dairying. With the exception of a single plant, all the creameries are co-operative and under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture. Local matters requiring attention are supervised by a Board of Directors who find a market for all produce besides keeping the books. The average price for creamery butter during 1908 was 23.80 cents, output being 243,141 pounds, at an estimated value of \$57,770, exclusive of private dairying.

GROWTH OF SASKATCHEWAN			Total Value
	1901	1906	1908
Population	91,279	263,713	335,721
Horses	83,461	240,566	343,863
Milch Cows	56,440	112,618	179,722
Other Horned Cattle...	160,613	360,236	565,315
Sheep	73,097	121,290	144,370
Swine	27,753	123,916	426,579
			2,132,895

Schools and Churches; Law and Order.—The Province has its university, colleges, and schools, the latter being free and conducted under what is known as the National System. The Government gives large grants for education, reducing the charge on the ratepayers to a nominal figure. One-eighteenth of the land is set apart for school purposes. Churches are found in all the new districts, and missionaries of various denominations keep pace with settlement, sometimes anticipating it. Some of the church edifices are among the best on the continent. Strict observance of the Sabbath is a marked feature in all Canada. All the leading fraternal societies are represented—in the hamlet of a few dozen persons or in the city with its thousands.

Government.—The Government, while in no sense paternal, is thoroughly alive to its responsibility to the needs of the inhabitants. Probably nowhere in Canada will there be such a forward movement in the matter of road-building, bridge construction, erection of municipal buildings, and other enterprises for the good of the commonwealth under government administration.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Getting on in the World.—The editor of the *Sterling (Kansas) Bulletin*, who recently travelled through Central Canada, was much impressed by the stories of success told him by Saskatchewan farmers, and by the evidences of prosperity that met his eyes. He writes:

There was one farm of 1,280 acres near Saskatoon on which the farmer raised last year 15,000 bushels of wheat, and sold it for over \$15,000 at the Saskatoon elevators. There was a homesteader who had been a grocer's clerk in London, three years ago, earning \$15 a week. He knew nothing of farming, but he came to Saskatoon, took a quarter-section homestead, worked hard, and now has 100 acres in wheat, fifty head of cattle and six horses, a home, and confidence in himself and his future.

Value of Crop, \$22.50 per Acre.—Thomas Sawatzky of Southwestern Saskatchewan, says:

The value of my crop per acre of wheat is \$22.50. I threshed 1,750 bushels of wheat from 70 acres, and was offered 90 cents a bushel for it; oats 15 acres, 500 bushels; and barley 5 acres, 80 bushels. I do not know if I have been doing the best in this district, but if all the farmers are doing as well, Western Canada would have no kick coming.



The owner of this Saskatchewan Home arrived in Canada from Ohio Six Years ago with less than \$1,500. The above Illustration shows what he has done in that time. Besides his large herd of cattle, his wheat has averaged him 29½ bushels per acre for five years in succession.

Splendid Climate.—From Southeastern Saskatchewan, under date of Nov. 19, 1908, Anton Lundquist writes:

When I left Duluth, November 11th, there was lots of snow and on arrival at Winnipeg, the 12th, I found it about the same, but as soon as I got to Kamsack I found bare ground and warmer weather. At Maidstone, November 14th, the ground was frozen, but ploughing had been done up to the 9th of November, and there had been no snow. To-day we have a warm day and you would not think it was so late in the year. The soil is very good here, black loam on clay subsoil; good water at thirty-five feet. I would like to see all who want a good piece of land come to Northwestern Canada. You will find quite a number of homesteads yet and good railroad land at \$10 to \$15 per acre.

Made More Money Than in Iowa.—Writing from Central Saskatchewan, W. H. Ellwanger, formerly of Iowa, says:

The climate in summer is ideal for growing grain. Long, clear days of sunshine, no bad storms. We never need to guard against cyclones; I never saw a better climate in my life. We made more money during the season of 1906 than any five years in one of the best districts in Iowa.

Big Yields on Large Areas.—That Saskatchewan maintains its high average wheat yield on large areas under ordinary farm conditions, and not alone on small, specially-handled plats, is evidenced by the 1908 crop report from Dundurn:

	Acres	Bu.	Yield		Acres	Bu.	Yield
T. W. Richardson...	100	3,200	32	E. G. Hoppes...	600	11,557	19.26
H. M. Jones.....	440	11,057	25	H. G. Presnell...	94	2,100	22.3
Jacoby Bros.....	200	6,000	30	Ed. Leitzow...	200	5,000	25
H. F. Thade.....	15	555	37	D. Whiting...	16	586½	36.6
H. F. Thade.....	40	1,360	34	E. J. Meilicke...	1,095	27,100	24.7
A. P. Peterson....	220	5,612	25	John Schwager...	2,000	40,000	20
H. Peters.....	92	1,905	20.7	N.E. Beaumark...	500	11,000	22

Likes the Saskatchewan Valley.—From Central Saskatchewan, under date of Nov. 9, 1908, H. M. Jansen writes:

I got a good place. The land is rolling—a clay soil all covered with poplar brush, and easy to clear. It is good for both farming and grazing. You only have to go from six to twenty-five feet for fine water; I only went nineteen feet and got plenty. I would not sell my homestead on any consideration. The timber is first-class for building—mostly white poplar and black poplar (or "balm of Gilead"). There are all kinds of wild fruit.

Pasture the Year Round.—Mr. J. O. Carter, formerly of Ohio, writes under date of Nov. 19, 1908:

I came here last March, homesteaded 160 acres, and bought 320 acres. I have a position on a large farm just being developed. Fifty-five acres of oats yielded us 1,800 bushels off of sod. We let our horses run out all the time and never stable them until March, when they are ready for spring work.



Saskatchewan, where Mixed Farming Pays.

How Work Has Won a Fortune.—Writing from Southeastern Saskatchewan, Lorenz Blaser says:

In company with my brother and other relations, I arrived in this country in the spring of 1893. We had only a few dollars, so we were compelled to work out for a considerable time. When we had enough money to start with, my brother and I took up one quarter-section each, having one team of horses and one walking plough. While I worked in the field, my brother built a shack and barn of logs. We have worked very hard, but we made our fortune in this country. Now, we have three men hired paying them \$30 to \$40 a month besides board and lodging during summer. We own a section and three-quarters of land, with first-class buildings. We do our own threshing, with a 22-horse-power threshing outfit.

We have raised 35 bushels of wheat to the acre; and this year (1908), although with insufficient rain, our wheat went 27 bushels. We have broken this year about 100 acres of new land, and by next year we will have about 1,110 acres in crop. For one car-load of wheat we got 97 cents per bushel, grading No. 2 northern, although we have a quantity of wheat which will surely go No. 1 northern. During the six years we have been farming for ourselves we have never had one frost.

Four Years Brought Independence.—From Southeastern Saskatchewan, Mr. Charles Murton writes:

I arrived in the spring of 1904, with capital insufficient to start farming. I had to work out nearly two years. In the spring of 1906, I homesteaded and bought a half-section about one mile distant, for \$12 per acre. Besides having good buildings on my land, I own six horses and all necessary machinery. This year I had 60 acres of wheat, and threshed 1,800 bushels. Recently I shipped one carload which graded No. 1 northern and went 30 bushels to the acre. I had also 18 acres in oats, which went 35 bushels, although raised on spring breaking.

Government Encourages Scientific Farming. Mr. W. M. Glenn, an American editor, speaking of the district near Indian Head Government Experimental Station, says:

In eight years twelve varieties of wheat have averaged 42 bushels to the acre, and in the same time twelve varieties of oats have averaged 94 bushels. Six varieties of barley have averaged 60 bushels, and in the same time twelve varieties of potatoes have averaged 433 bushels to the acre. Our attention was called to the immense crops of wheat raised by the farmers in the last ten years, an average of 25 to 35 bushels for the entire ten years, and the largest individual crops running from 35 to 50 bushels.

How Swedish Thrift Has Paid.

Eric Nyberg says:

We were doing very well in Sweden until my father died; then I decided to emigrate to the United States. Took land in North Dakota and did very well; then went to Canada and bought a quarter-section for \$1,200, and took a homestead. I built house and stable, and have now lived here two years. Have refused \$3,000 for one of my quarters.

Grain Yields that Tell their Own Story.

The following summarized

returns for 1908, from various portions of Southern Saskatchewan, speak eloquently of fertility of soil and the enterprise of individuals. It must not be thought that Central Canada offers opportunity only to those who are able to go into agriculture on a grand scale. These reports deal only with modest acreages, tilled by "hustlers."

W. Hordern—Wheat crop yielded 26½ bushels per acre on new breaking, and 21 bushels on stubble. His oats yielded an average of 38 bushels to the acre, and flax 9 bushels. Twenty-five acres of new land broken for 1909.

S. Johnston & Sons—Quarter-section. Had 3,800 bushels of wheat and 500 of oats and have 80 acres of new land broken.

J. H. Babcock & Sons—Quarter-section. Had 1,500 bushels of wheat and 200 of oats and broke up 70 acres of new land.

Ald. Alex Smith—100 acres wheat, yield 30 bushels; 100 acres oats, yield 35 bushels; 55 acres of new land broken.

T. Lawrence—250 acres wheat, yield 20 bushels; 50 acres oats, yield 36½ bushels; 300 acres new land broken.

F. Engen—800 acres wheat, yield 18 bushels; 100 acres oats, yield 45 bushels; 160 acres new land broken.

J. D. Ferguson—120 acres wheat, yield 15 bushels; 200 acres new land broken at Park and Sutherland.

W. A. Coulthard—320 acres wheat, yield 22 bushels; 60 acres oats, yield 35 bushels; 340 acres new land broken.

R. W. Caswell—60 acres wheat, yield 25 bushels; 90 acres oats, yield 40 bushels; 60 acres new land broken.

S. Caswell—100 acres wheat, yield 17 bushels; 25 acres oats, yield 40 bushels; 60 acres new land broken.

What One Man has Done.—Mr. J. Baumunk, formerly of Brazil, Ind. (now of the Dundurn district), removed to Saskatchewan in 1902, with a sickly wife, a delicate son, and a capital of \$2,000. He gives a homely and practical illustration of what may be accomplished:

In 1905, bought 160 acres of land at \$12 an acre.....	\$1,920.00
In 1906, he sowed it all to wheat, securing a yield of 43.25 bushels to the acre. While in 1908 this would have brought him 90 cents bushel, he realized only 60 cents that year, making..	4,186.60
Cost of breaking 160 acres, at \$3 per acre.....	480.00
Cost of seeding, harvesting, threshing, marketing, and other incidentals, at \$7 per acre.....	1,120.00
Balance on hand, after paying for land and all expenses of cultivation.....	666.60

.....	\$4,186.60
-------	------------

Cost of land, paid for by crop.....	\$1,920.00
Profit on land, now worth \$40 per acre.....	4,480.00
Cash on hand.....	666.60

.....	\$7,066.60
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Less original capital.....	2,000.00
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.....	\$5,066.60
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Total profit, besides his living.....

Climate Healthful, Educational Facilities Good, and Prospects Bright.—Rev. Oscar L. King, formerly resided in Michigan and is now a resident of Central Canada. He says:

I am well satisfied with Alberta. It is worth a few hard knocks to get a 160-acre farm of rich productive land with no mortgage on it. We have found the climate generally more healthful than Michigan, and although the thermometer sometimes drops to 40 degrees below zero in winter yet we do not seem to feel that temperature any more than we did 5 or 10 degrees below zero in Michigan. We like the winters. Our great drawback has been the inadequate railway facilities, but new roads are being rapidly built and many more are projected. The new policy of the Alberta Government to construct branch lines throughout the Province will greatly help all parts of the country. When I first came here three and a half years ago the homestead I took was 75 miles from a railroad town; now there is a railroad 25 miles north, another 25 miles south and a third is being built.

Money Made in Live Stock.—W. J. Henderson, visiting Seattle from Saskatchewan, writes:

I have neighbours in Saskatchewan who have been raising wheat, barley, and oats for the past 20 years, and are now getting from the same land 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and 40 to 60 bushels of oats. From my observation, there is more money made in stock, such as cattle, horses, and sheep, as prices are high for such and it costs nothing to raise them, as horses live the year around out on the grass. Cattle live out seven or eight months. My neighbours sold steers at \$40 each, and any kind of a horse that can plough, from \$150 up. I raised 60 chickens and 5 pigs, as pork, chickens, butter, and eggs pay well and there is always a good market for anything a man raises. I have heard of no homestead selling for less than \$2,000, so where could an old man or young man do better?

Climate Ideal for Work.—Albert Nelson left Benton County, Oregon, in September, 1904, for the great Canadian prairies. He says:

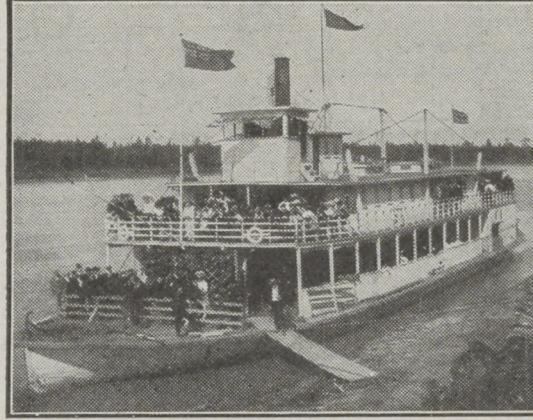
I located in 1904 in the Goose Lake country. We have here a great stretch of the rich deep clay loam of the Saskatchewan—heavy and hard to break, but well adapted for the retention of moisture and production of bright No. 1 hard wheat, and great crops of oats, barley, flax, and potatoes. I had 60 bushels of oats per acre weighing 44 lbs. per bushel. Some of my neighbours had still greater yields. Wheat yielded from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. We have all done well here. For homesteads one has to go farther west, but the best land can be bought here for from \$12.00 to \$16.00 per acre.

From Milestone there are reported yields of 30 bushels of spring wheat to the acre, while the average is about 20 bushels.

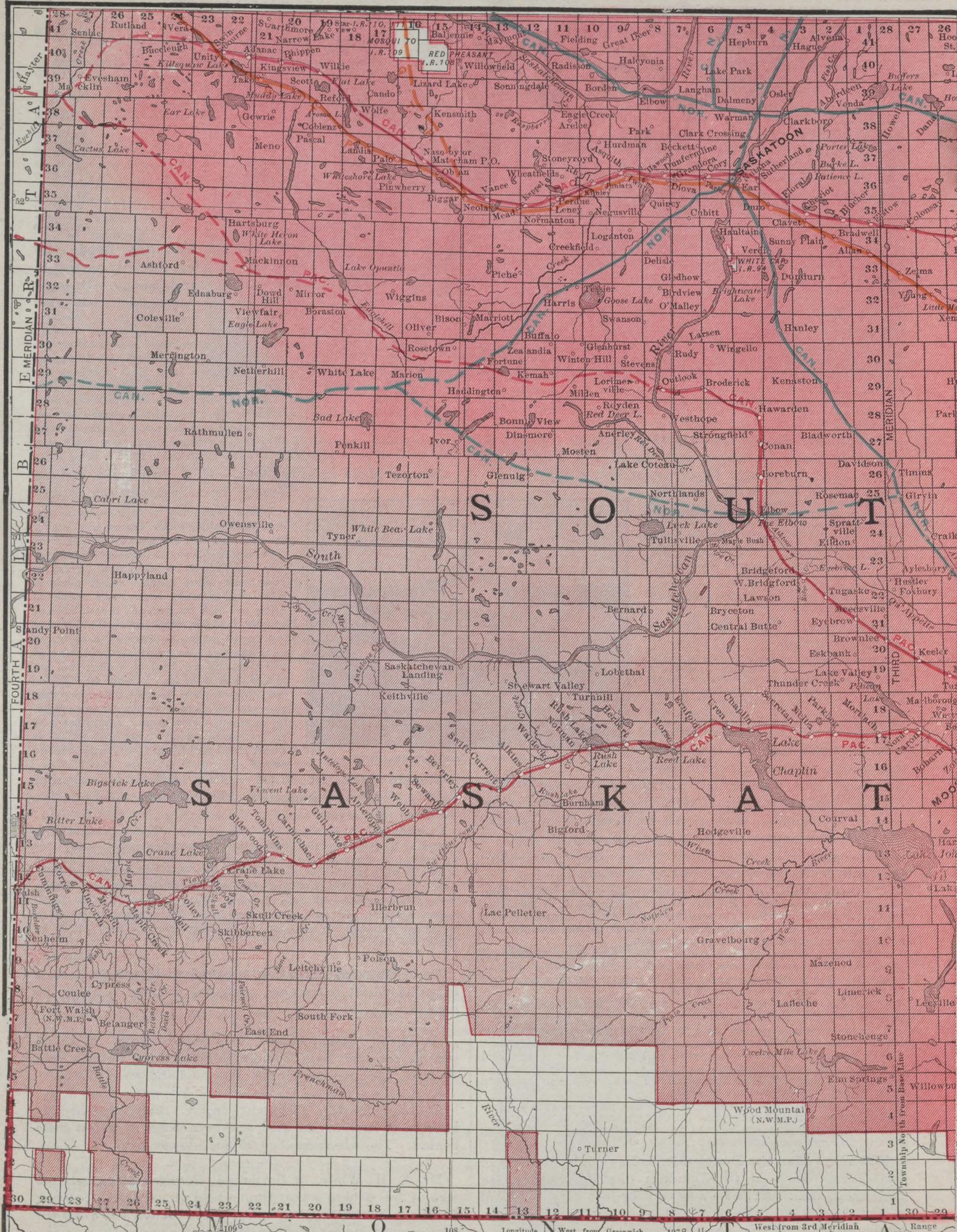
At Sheho, Saskatchewan, oats yielded from 50 to 60 bushels per acre; Sam Wunder threshed 2,500 bushels from 40 acres. All over the sample was good and weighed well.

At Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, W. Bibby threshed 97 bushels of oats to the acre, and two others were but little behind. The wheat reached 35 bushels per acre.

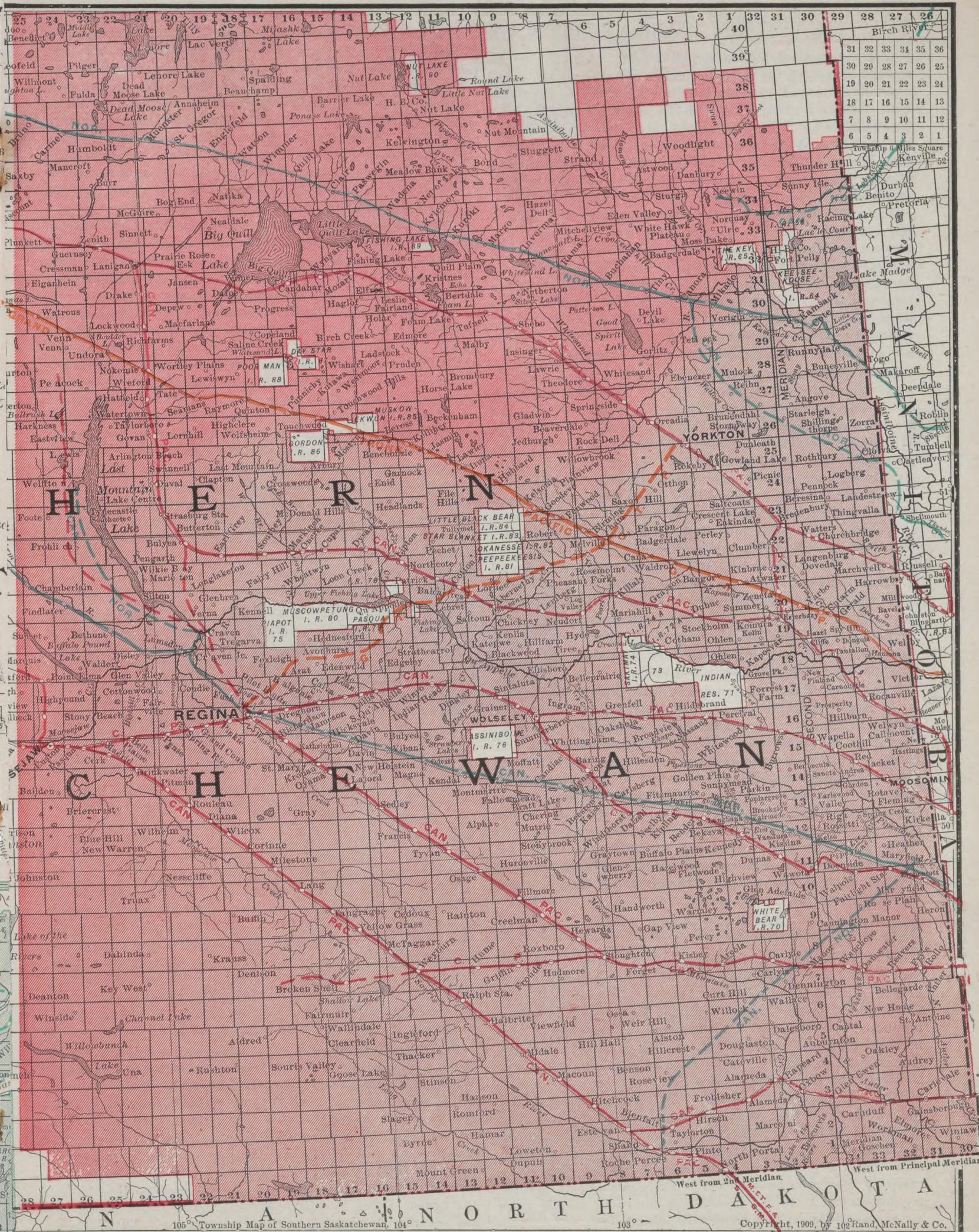
Mr. E. H. White, of Battleford, threshed 35 bushels per acre of No. 1 hard wheat from a field of 100 acres, receiving \$1.00 per bushel therefor. Cost of production was \$7.00 per acre, leaving a clear profit of \$2,800.



Pleasure Party on Saskatchewan River



shown in colour.



SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN

That portion of Saskatchewan having Manitoba as its eastern boundary, the third meridian as its western limit, and extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, may be described as Southeastern Saskatchewan. It has more prairie area than Manitoba, and in character and productiveness of soil it is a continuation of that Province. It differs from the portion of Saskatchewan further west in the fact that the rainfall is somewhat greater, and from the districts north in being less wooded.

It is difficult to point out the advantages any district has over another, where all are so similar. The best evidence a landseeker can have of the productiveness of the soil is the number of grain elevators. If impossible to secure a homestead in older settled districts, or if the price of land be out of reach, the settler should follow the trend of settlement into the newer districts where railways are forging their way. There he will find the same conditions as to soil and climate that exist in the older settled parts.

Lines of Transportation.—When railways do not precede settlement they are certain to follow. The line of railway connecting Stoughton with Weyburn on the "Soo" line has a survey which penetrates the new lands lying to the west. When this road is completed the vacant lands between Moosejaw and the boundary line, where settlement has already commenced, will have every advantage for shipping.

Very few districts are more than a few hours drive from a railway station, thus rendering the marketing of grain easy and cheap. The main line of the Canadian Pacific crosses from east to west and branches diverge from it at different points, while two lines south and others to the north parallel it. The Canadian Northern's Brandon-Regina branch connects with its Regina-Prince Albert branch at Regina, giving that road a southern as well as a northern outlet. Settlement along all these lines is continuous, and there are few good homesteads now available. The land along and lying between the railways is generally good.

Crops and Farm Industries.—Year after year these lands have produced excellent crops of wheat, oats, and barley. Many farmers have gone extensively into the raising of cattle as well as the production of butter and cheese. Purchased at present prices, investment in lands capable of producing from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre will well repay those whose purpose it is to bring them under immediate cultivation, while the homesteader saves even the small initial cost of purchased lands.

The possibilities of Southeastern Saskatchewan are shown by averages of tests made at the experimental farm. Eleven varieties of wheat, sown April 15th, cut in 130 days, yielded over 43 bushels of grain per acre.

SOUTHWESTERN SASKATCHEWAN

What has been said of the southeastern part of Saskatchewan applies with equal force to some of the eastern sections of the southwestern portion. During the year 1908 the Government opened up all available lands—odd and even numbered sections—in Southwestern Saskatchewan for homesteading and pre-emption, making it possible for the homesteader to secure on easy terms an adjoining 160 acres, if vacant, at the nominal price of \$3 per acre. (See first inside cover page.) The demand for these homesteads and pre-emptions is great, thus creating a market for adjoining lands held by railway and land companies. The crops grown in this section, formerly given over exclusively to ranching, show that the productiveness of the soil has not been overrated by those who have looked to grain raising as a promising industry. As to the possibilities for cattle raising there are excellent grasses and favourable climate.

Favourable for Ranching.—West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary, and south to the International boundary, very few farms are to be seen, and it is soon recognized that the ranching country has been reached. Winters are mild and snow-fall light; cattle, horses, and sheep graze the entire year. This district is now being invaded by the grain grower.

Climate; Fuel.—Southwestern Saskatchewan benefits from the chinook winds from the Pacific, which quickly remove much of the snow that falls during the two or three winter months. It is this, with the rich growth of grass, that has brought this district into favour with stock men.

There is a good supply of timber on the hills, and an abundance of fuel in the coal seams exposed in many of the valleys. Most of the treeless portion is underlaid with coal. Besides plenty of fuel, settlers have thus an abundant supply of timber, suitable for house logs and fencing.

Wheat Lands Open for Settlement.—North of the South Saskatchewan River the country is an almost level fertile plain. It is reached by the Swift Current-Battleford and other splendid trails leading from the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert branch and the Lacombe-Moosejaw line of the Canadian Pacific. The crops that pioneer settlers have been able to produce from these easily cultivable lands, as well as the generally high character of the soil, led the Canadian Northern Railway Company to select a portion of them as a land grant from the Government. The soil is good, water sufficient, and fuel easily obtainable. A considerable portion of the territory is now settled, starting from the river and going northward until it is met by the settlement drifting southward from Battleford. The distance from railways has prevented these lands from being settled sooner, but now with railways surveyed there is little reason to doubt that construction will soon be commenced. Homesteads are plentiful in most of the townships.

Where Americans Are Prospering.—Along the "Soo," a branch of the Canadian Pacific from Portal to Moosejaw (which connects St. Paul and Minneapolis with the grain fields of Central Canada) the country is settled largely by Americans. Free homesteads may still be had contiguous to lands, railway companies and land companies have for sale.

Last Mountain Lake district has been given considerable agricultural prominence since it was opened for settlement a few short years ago. Splendid yields of all kinds of grain of excellent quality have been produced. The soil throughout is specially adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, and barley, while grass and hay are abundant. Railway lines bring most of the district into immediate touch with the advantages they offer. Free homesteads are scarce.

Between Regina and Moosejaw the country is mostly occupied by prosperous farmers. In the neighbourhood of Moosejaw grain raising as well as mixed farming is carried on with success. North and northwest, towards the Saskatchewan, there are large settlements of contented and prosperous farmers from the United States as well as some from the continent of Europe. Recent surveys south and southwest have opened a tract of land available for homesteading, and the establishment of a land office at Moosejaw makes it easy to inspect the land and secure speedy entry.

Centres of Population.—Some of the more important towns in Southeastern Saskatchewan are Moosomin, Wapella, Whitewood, Broadview, Grenfell, Wolseley, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Moosejaw, and the city of Regina (the capital of the Province), along the main line of the Canadian Pacific. On the "Soo" branch there are Estevan, Halbrite, Weyburn, Yellowgrass, and Milestone. On the southern lines of the Canadian Pacific, Alameda, Oxbow, Carnduff, Arcola, and Stoughton are good-sized towns. To the north of the Qu'Appelle River, Earl Grey, Lipton, Nokomis, and Esterhazy are centres of splendid agricultural sections. At all these

towns there is accommodation for the incoming settler, making it easy to inspect the land in the adjoining districts and see what the farmers have been able to do in the few short years that they have been in occupation.

Water and Fuel.—The valleys along the Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine, and Souris rivers, Pipestone, Long, and other creeks, are especially adapted for mixed farming, and the open prairie beyond possesses large areas for grazing or grain-growing. In most parts good water can be obtained at reasonable depth. Coal in abundance is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris. There is sufficient wood for all purposes along the rivers and in the Moose Mountains. In many places the country is park-like, with alternating groves of poplar and willow, and open prairie.

Tramping Lake and Other Districts.—The Tramping Lake district is a portion of Saskatchewan that is not new to the prospector looking for land with good agricultural possibilities. For the past two or three years settlers of experience and sound judgment have been making their way there, locating upon vacant homesteads and purchasing adjoining lands. The soil is deep and the surface gently rolling prairie. Even when the nearest railway was 150 miles distant, grain was produced and cattle raised. The success of these pioneers was the keynote which is to-day prompting the influx of settlers into that district. Tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, and the Canadian Northern, this district will have an eastern and western as well as a Hudson Bay outlet for farm products. Water is plentiful, and, with coal near by an abundance of cheap fuel is assured.



On a Dairy Farm in Central Canada, Where Dairying Yields Immense Profits and Quick Returns

Eagle Lake and Goose Lake districts are highly spoken of by those who have gone into these parts, and lines of railway now bring them into touch with the outside world.

The Swift Current region is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses—mostly of the short crisp variety known as "buffalo grass." This becomes to all appearance dry, about midsummer, but is still green and growing at the roots, and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer. Land has been taken up for raising the cereals, and considerable success is reported, especially to the north. Settlers locating south of Swift Current can homestead, pre-empt, or purchase from land companies.

Maple Creek is important as a stock centre, the entire district being fit for ranching. It is a shipping point for the large ranches to the south and west. Some of the best horses, cattle, and sheep in Central Canada are raised in this part. Grain-growing is also now receiving some attention.

The districts mentioned are only a few of the many in Southern Saskatchewan that deserve notice, and which are attracting a good class of settlers.

CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

This portion of the Province is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the district, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan, most of the navigable length of which lies within its boundaries. It includes, in the south, a small portion

of the great plains, and in its general superficial features is a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of grain, cattle, and sheep. Generally, the surface is gently undulating prairie, interspersed with lakes and ponds, bluffs of poplar, and high rolling country, portions being heavily timbered with spruce and pine.

Soil; Climate; Rainfall; Rivers.—The soil ranges from clay loam to sandy loam, with rich chocolate-coloured clay to sandy subsoil. The climate is healthful and bracing. The summer temperature is equable, averaging about 60 degrees. Spring opens early in April. Seeding is generally completed in May, and harvest usually begins about the third week in August. During winter, settlers get out fuel, rails for fencing, and logs for building purposes, market their grain, and care for stock. Moisture is ample, the precipitation being about eighteen inches annually; about 75 per cent of the rainfall is during the crop months. Rain coming when needed and sunshine daily during the growing season are reasons why crops mature quickly and yield bountifully.

The country is well watered. Not everyone can locate on the banks of a running stream, but in most districts a plentiful supply of good water can be had by digging a few feet for it. The Saskatchewan has an immense network of tributaries watering an extensive territory. It is formed by the confluence of two forks—one rising in the Rocky Mountains, a hundred miles north of the international boundary, the other in the same range farther north.

To the north there are groves of spruce and pine, and with miles of outcropping coal, and the forests of the north, an ample supply of cheap fuel and building material is assured.

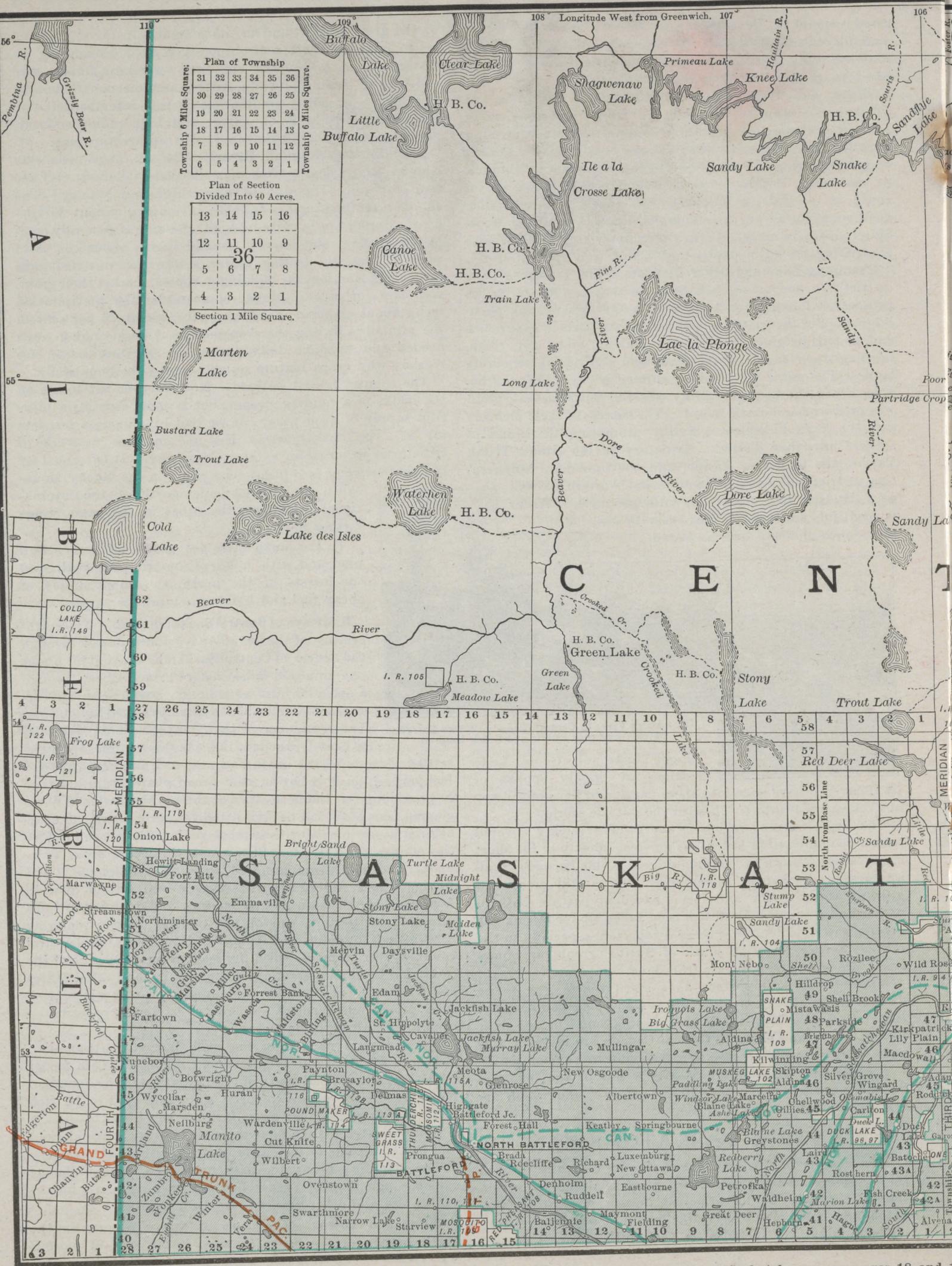
Railways of Central Saskatchewan.—The northern line of the Canadian Northern passes through the centre of Central Saskatchewan and for about one hundred miles east of Prince Albert through a splendid farming country, parklike in appearance and admirably adapted to mixed agriculture. The remainder of the country east to Manitoba is heavily wooded. Mills in this section supply the settled districts to the south and west with lumber, while as a fuel proposition it is but an evidence of what nature has done in providing for the necessities of the prairie settler. When cleared, this land will be well fitted for agriculture; its characteristics are ideal for those that prefer wooded country to the plains. The Hudson Bay line is projected from Etomami, and about one hundred miles are completed. The Regina-Prince Albert branch serves a well settled district. A portion of the main line on its way to Edmonton is built through the western end of the Central district, entering Alberta at Lloydminster. It passes through an agricultural country, every mile of which, for leagues on either side of the track, has been an attraction to those from the United States and Europe for the last few years, until it is now well settled with prosperous farmers. A branch is being constructed from Prince Albert to Battleford.

South of and paralleling the main line of the Canadian Northern is the Grand Trunk Pacific. This will be a feeder to the agricultural belt south of that tributary to the Canadian Northern. Government reports show this land to be rich in all the properties that make farming successful.

Contemplated branch lines through Central Saskatchewan will bring all parts of the entire district within easy reach.

The Winnipeg-Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific runs through Central Saskatchewan, reaching many important towns, and other branches are contemplated.

Cities and Towns.—The town of Prince Albert, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan, is the seat of various



Township 105° Map of Central Saskatchewan.

194°

Copyright, 1909, by Rand McNally & Co.

103° by Rand McNally & Co.

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101

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This historical map of Central Saskatchewan, titled 'Map of Central Saskatchewan', was published in 1905 by Rand, McNally & Co. The map covers a large area of the province, showing numerous lakes, rivers, and geographical features. Key features include the Saskatchewan River, Moose River, Grassberry River, and various unnamed rivers. The map also shows the 100th Meridian, Township 103, and various Indian reserves. The title 'Map of Central Saskatchewan' is at the top, and 'Copyright, 1905, by Rand, McNally & Co.' is in the center. The map is oriented with North at the top.

industries, and has a valuable asset in the surrounding agricultural country, with its wonderful yields of grain. Battleford, North Battleford, Rosthern, and Lloydminster will be among the distributing points for settlement for some time. There are several important towns in Central Saskatchewan, along the line of the Canadian Northern, and along that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific passing through the district others are now coming into existence.

The city of Saskatoon ten years ago was nothing but a straggling village on the north bank of the South Saskatchewan. To-day, in the lifetime of a child, it is a prosperous city of 7,000 people, with an excellent municipal Government, local improvements, and growing manufactures. In addition, situated, as it is, about midway between Winnipeg and Edmonton, it is a junction point for three railways and a local distributing point for one of the best wheat districts.

Lands for Homestead and for Sale.—Railroad building throughout the district has made settlement general, and it is difficult to point out any section having special advantages over another. In great measure, that which may be said of one applies equally to the others. Excellent land is open for free homesteading and pre-empting, at some distance, to be sure, from the present lines of railway, but adjacent to proposed lines. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of vegetables. The normal yield

of wheat (Red Fife) is about thirty bushels to the acre in favourable seasons; of oats about sixty. There has never been a failure of crops. In addition to the produce exported, settlers enjoy a steady home market, realizing good prices. The roads are splendid and easily maintained at small cost.

In addition to the land that may be homesteaded and pre-empted, adjoining lands are for sale. Prices range, for unimproved land, from \$12 to \$15 per acre and upwards. In many instances, farmers have paid for their holdings out of one crop.

Stock Raising and Dairying.—The country is well adapted for stock raising. Cattle must be fed and sheltered three to four months every winter. In many parts horses winter out well, and can, therefore, be kept in large bands. Sheep require the same care as cattle. Central Saskatchewan answers all requirements for dairy farming as well as grain raising. A plentiful supply of pure water and the coolness of the nights favour dairying. The home demand has always been large, so that dairy products command good prices.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Northern Saskatchewan embraces an area of about 70 million acres. As yet it is not opened for settlement because of its inaccessibility and distance from railway systems of the country, the nearest railway station being Prince Albert.

ALBERTA

"Sunny Alberta" has come to be a household word with all who have the good fortune to live in this westernmost of the three great provinces of Central Canada, for abundance of that sunlight, that makes the wheat grow, banishes disease, and promotes health of mind, is its predominant characteristic.

With the Rocky Mountains to the west as a background, and the international boundary separating Canada from the United States to the south as a base, the Province of Alberta extends north and east, comprising an area greater than that of any country in Europe save Russia, and more than twice the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Its northern boundary, the 60th parallel of latitude, passes through the Shetland Islands and north of St. Petersburg; and its southern boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, passes south of the English channel, through France a few miles north of Paris, through the southern portion of the German Empire and through the middle of Austria Hungary. Its width is greater than the distance from Quebec to Halifax, or from Buffalo to New York, or from Liverpool to Paris, and its length exceeds the distance from Chicago to Washington, or from St. Louis to New Orleans, or Paris to Rome.

Alberta embraces an area of 161,920,000 acres, and has a population of nearly 300,000, though 50 millions could be easily located. The Province has three divisions, showing marked distinctions in topographical and climatic conditions. The advantages which each offers to the settler are diverse in character. These

divisions are generally spoken of as Southern Alberta, Central Alberta and Northern Alberta.

Co-operation by Government.—Although but lately emerged from the position of a frontier territory, this young Province is now the stage of an experiment in governmental co-operation that promises much. It is to the problems of agricultural education and railway extension to meet the farmers' needs that the Government is first of all addressing itself. For colonization purposes, a Department of Railways is soon to be established. No portion of the Province, whether thickly or thinly settled, can long afford to be served only with existing lines of transportation. The formation of agricultural societies is encouraged, and the dissemination of scientific knowledge is promoted by means of farmers' institutes, travelling dairies, stock-judging schools, and seed fairs. The breeding of pure-bred stock is fostered by liberal grants from the Government.

The Government is carrying on an active campaign in road-making and bridge-building, is furnishing its own system of rural telephones, and has forwarded a most active campaign of education, both agricultural and general.

Educational Facilities.—A system of free public schools has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers, the Government liberally supporting all public schools. In districts where there is no school the tax is never more than from \$4 to \$10 per quarter-section, and where a school has



A Specimen Group of Elevators that may be Seen in Many Towns in Central Canada

Comparative Statement of Elevators operated under License in Central Canada, for Eight Years.

Crop Year	Elevators	Warehouses	Totals	Increase	Capacity
1900-1.....	426	97	523		18,079,352 Bu.
1901-2.....	545	85	630	107	23,099,000 "
1902-3.....	740	82	822	192	30,356,400 "
1903-4.....	918	64	982	160	41,186,000 "
1904-5.....	976	46	1,022	41	46,953,630 "
1905-6.....	1,065	53	1,118	96	50,690,700 "
1906-7.....	1,221	52	1,273	155	55,222,200 "
1907-8.....	1,318	36	1,354	81	58,535,700 "
1908-9.....	1,428	41	1,469	115	63,190,100 "

been established the taxes for such purposes range from \$6 to \$10, and by law are limited to \$16. Partial explanation of these low taxes is found in the fact that the Dominion Government is devoted to the development of Central Canada, and the Dominion Treasury bears part of the expense of the Provincial Government. The University of Alberta will afford every opportunity for higher education, while the preparatory schools of Calgary, Lethbridge, and other towns give the advantages found in older countries.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of Alberta is peculiarly its own. Comprising so large an area, there is necessarily within the borders of the Province much variety, but in all parts the bracing air is invigorating, while the chinook winds are responsible for beautiful autumns and mild winters. Whatever the heat in summer the nights are cool. Winter sets in between mid November and the middle of December, and breaks up the last of March or beginning of April.

In no part is there insufficient rainfall to insure good crops. Local climatic conditions reinforce the actual precipitation so as to make it serve as an abundance, while farmers of Southern Alberta, where the rainfall is not so great as in Central Alberta, have learned, by proper methods of tillage, to conserve the moisture Nature affords. In this connection the winters are an advantage, as but little evaporation takes place then. The heaviest rains come in June and July, during the growing period. This insures the crop. But little rain falls in early spring or during seeding, presenting ideal conditions for getting in the crops. The same applies during harvest and early fall. It is possible to cut and stack the grain and allow it to stand for weeks before it is necessary to handle it. This permits of the grain being threshed direct from the stack.

Soil and Surface Features.—Clay covers almost the whole area, being shallowest at the Mountains and much deeper farther east. This is overlaid by a deep, black soil from a few inches to four and even five feet in thickness.

The great bulk of the land is undulating prairie with here and there level stretches which extend for many miles. In the extreme south the prairie is particularly level and open.

The Province is well supplied with streams which wind their way eastward from the Rocky Mountain slopes. In many place these streams have cut deep coulees or ravines through the clay formation.

Timber.—The eastern slopes of the mountains are well covered with timber of sufficient size for commercial purposes. This timber follows the streams and valleys out in many places for quite a distance. In the park country, which covers the most of the central and northern portions of the Province, considerable timber is found fit for commercial purposes, and numerous sawmills exist, principally on the streams and rivers running from the mountains.

Garden Truck and Fruits.—Vegetables of all kinds grow with the greatest readiness. The black surface soil is a

perfect garden earth. The cool nights are ideal for the maturing of crops such as potatoes, turnips, and mangles. These grow to an enormous size. All the small fruits are found growing in profusion in a wild state, and those who have tried the cultivated varieties have been most successful with them. In some instances the cultivated strawberry has been grown on a large scale.

Poultry Raising.—In a country where the winter price of fresh eggs ranges from 40 to 60 cents a dozen, and where the summer price rarely falls below 25 cents, developments along this profitable line of mixed farming cannot be long delayed.

Coal; Gas; Oil; Asphalt.—Coal, which virtually underlies the whole Province in seams of from four to twelve feet thick, is mined in outcroppings on the banks of streams and in shafts from 20 to 150 feet deep. Even in wooded sections coal is so readily obtained that it is used in preference to wood. All grades are found here, the lignite of the prairies, the bituminous deposits of the foothills, and the vast anthracite beds formed in the process of mountain building in the Rockies.

Medicine Hat has been lighted and heated with natural gas for years. The country lying to the north of Edmonton is thought to contain plenty of gas. Petroleum has been found in large quantities in several places in the foothills.

Extensive beds of marl suitable for cement-making have been found in various parts of the Province, and beds of brickclay exist, and the brick industry promises to compensate for the dearth of suitable building-stone in some localities. However, in the neighbourhood of Calgary there is abundance of splendid sandstone, which is used locally and is exported.

GROWTH OF ALBERTA

	1901	1906	1908
Population	73,022	185,412	265,820
Horses	93,001	226,534	246,922
Milch Cows	46,295	101,245	110,357
Other Horned Cattle	329,391	849,387	934,326
Sheep	80,055	154,266	161,979
Swine	46,163	114,623	115,769

The value of dairy products of Alberta, which, in 1900, was \$126,407, had increased in value to \$800,621 in 1908; of which cheese was \$23,750.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN ALBERTA

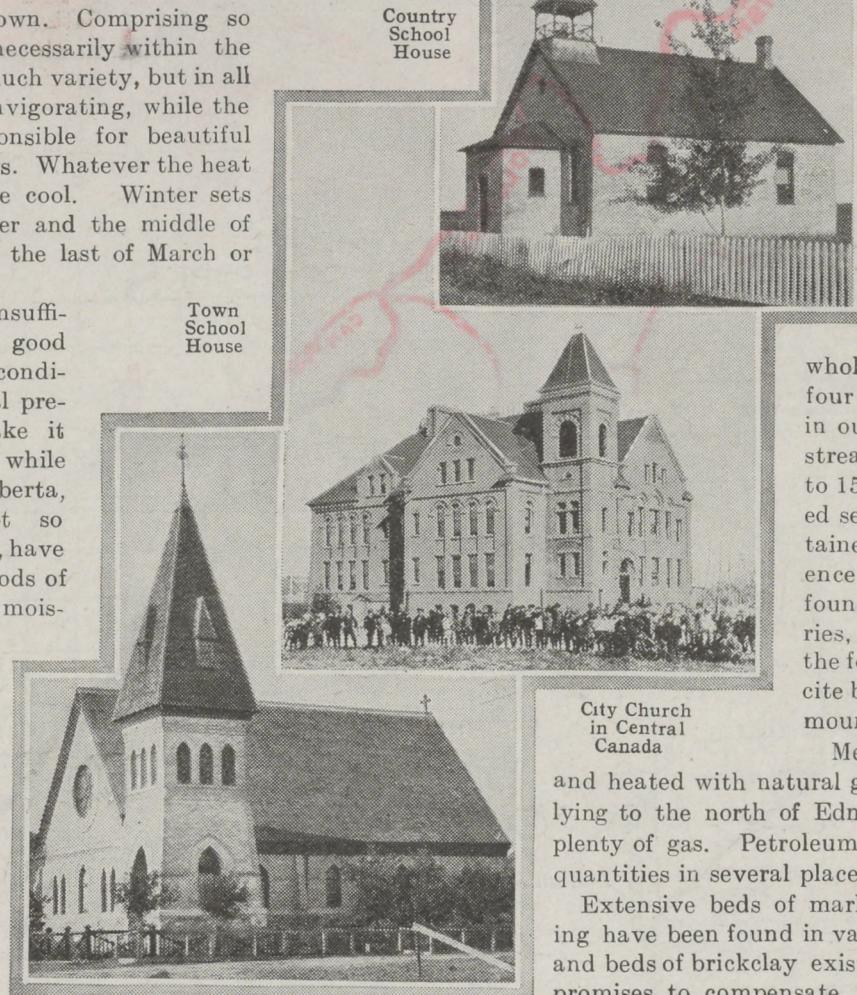
Annual Revenue from 1,540 Acres \$11,456.—A correspondent at Calgary, writes under date of Dec. 16, 1908:

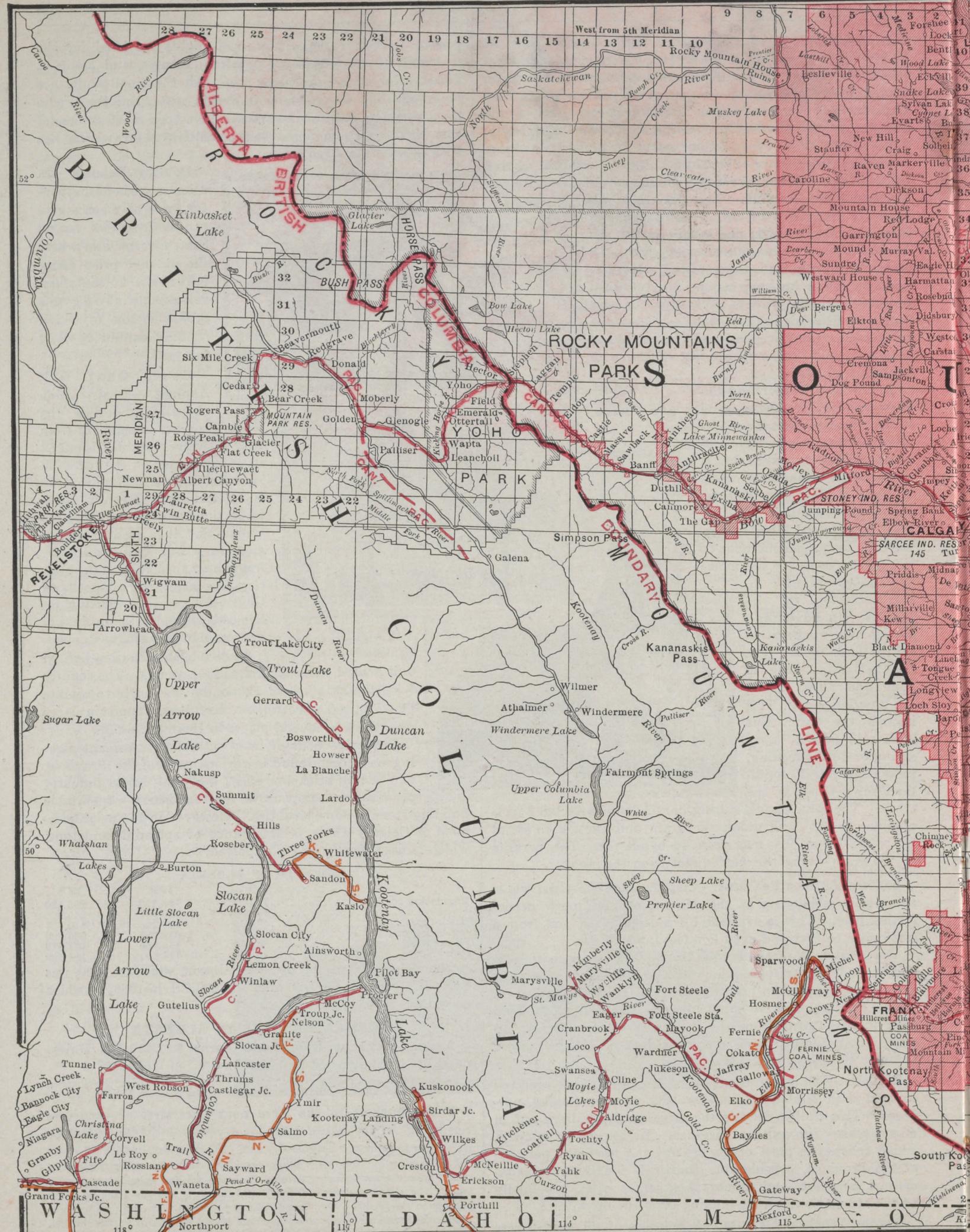
Farming around Calgary pays. One tract of 1,540 acres in the Shepard district has paid a net income during the past three years of \$34,367.

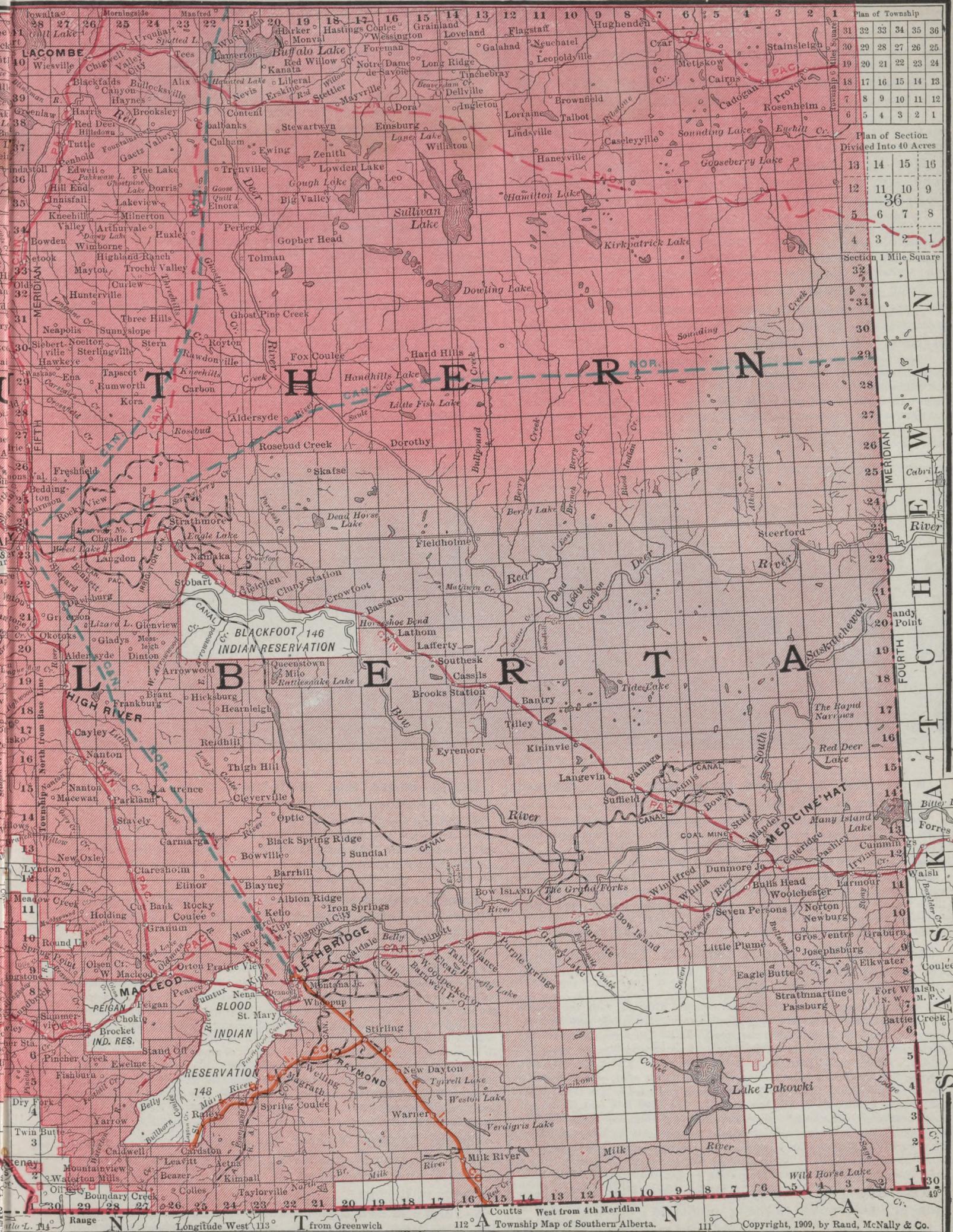
Forty Bushels to the Acre near Carstairs.—Just before returning in the fall of 1908 for a vacation on the old place in Somersetshire, England, Mr. E. Batten, said:

I have been in Alberta for seven years, and the only thing I regret is that I didn't come sooner. Around Carstairs we had splendid crops this year. The wheat averaged 40 bushels to the acre, and ran from 60 to 67 pounds to the bushel. One farmer east of Carstairs had oats that brought 115 bushels per acre, and would average about 40 pounds to the bushel. I have had oats that weighed 48 pounds, while 34 is the bushel weight.

The farmers are prosperous and are getting good houses and farm







buildings. Next year we will have government telephones in the farm-houses the same as they have in other districts already.

Go Back to Pennsylvania? "No, Thanks!"—A farmer in the Edmonton district, Mr. C. C. Johnston, writes:

I have seen the finest winter here I ever saw. The snow hasn't been over six inches at any time and fine sleighing at that. No winds to cut through one as down in Pennsylvania. No thanks! I don't care to go back.

How Land Values Have Risen.—Mr. James S. Ainslie, who, with his sons, bought four sections and entered on two homesteads in Southern Alberta four years, ago, writes:

The increase in land values has been extraordinary. Our land four years ago cost us a little less than \$6 an acre. We have sold one section for \$15, but we would not sell any more for less than \$25. Southern Alberta is a mighty good country for any man or woman who loves outdoor life and who wants good returns for labour and investment.

From 297 Acres, 62 Bushels to the Acre.—"There are farmers and farmers in Canada as elsewhere," observes the editor of the *Sterling (Kansas) Bulletin*. "Some are real farmers." He continues:

There is one real farmer near Lethbridge, Alta., whose wheat averaged 62 bushels and weighed 66 pounds to the bushel. There is another who got 55,000 bushels from 1,000 acres. We do not by any means believe all we hear—for much of it is past belief—but when honest-appearing men make straightforward statements as facts, of their own crops as averaging over fifty bushels of "No. 1 hard" wheat to the acre, and jealous because some neighbour's grain ran over sixty, what must one conclude?

threshed the small acreage under crop in this district. I found the yield of wheat for the first two seasons was from 20 to 54 bushels, and oats from 20 to 120 bushels. The small yields were due to poor farming. The past two seasons have been the most unfavourable for fifteen years, yet I raised 24 bushels of wheat per acre and threshed as high as 34 for neighbours.

Has Made \$24,000 in Seven Years.—"I am well satisfied with Alberta," writes Mr. J. G. Swinney from Southern Alberta, under date of August 23, 1908:

I consider that I have had good success since I came from Wilson County Kansas, seven years ago last March. When I arrived in Canada I only had about \$150 cash, a wagon, mower, rake, and a plough. My wife was hardly able to sit up and now she is fairly stout. My property today is worth \$24,000 above indebtedness and I haven't worked as hard as I did in Kansas. I think my fall wheat this year will make close to 50 bushels per acre. Oats, not as good this year as common, perhaps will make 40 bushels.

Southern Alberta Land Yields a Return of \$36.30 per Acre.

—W. S. Shered, well satisfied with Southern Alberta, says:

I came from Souris, N. D., in April, 1907. "Alberta Red" winter wheat put in on breaking in the fall of 1906, yielded 41½ bushels to the acre, for which I received 87 cents per bushel, or \$36.30 per acre; 190 acres "stubble in," that is, disced in on the stubble, yielded 22 bushels to the acre, which paid me \$19.25 to the acre. I also had 350 acres of strictly volunteer crop, from which we threshed 15 bushels to the acre, which paid us \$13.12 per acre. Our total crop yielded us 14,742 bushels of first-class wheat. This is the 25th day of November and my teams are still ploughing.



Beginnings of Sheep Ranch in Central Canada

Wheat Yield 53 Bushels to the Acre.—From Southern Alberta, Dec. 21, 1908, Mr. O. D. Weeks wrote:

I am only a novice in the agricultural line, and do not wish you to think I am boasting, because some of my neighbours have done much better than I have. My winter wheat went 53 bushels per acre and graded No. 1. My spring wheat went 48½ bushels per acre and graded No. 1. Oats went 97.

My stock is all nice and fat, and out in the field picking their own three square meals a day. The weather is nice and warm—no snow—and very little frost. The stock requires no shelter or winter feeding, and cattle fatten on this grass and make the finest kind of beef, better than corn-fed cattle in Illinois. I am only sorry I did not come here five years ago.

No Fault to Find Even in 1907.—Mr. Thomas Gorrell, is yet another Alberta farmer who had no fault to find with his crops, even in 1907. He tells why:

I am glad to say that we are all well satisfied after all, with the results of the past year. I did not seed much wheat; only a few acres, which, however, made us 21 bushels to the acre. We had 50 acres seeded to oats that made over 50 bushels to the acre and are worth here 60 cents per bushel. Barley made over 30 bushels to the acre. These are not large figures, but quality of grain is first-class, all fit for seed, which means a good deal this year. I have figured my crop and garden this (bad) year; amounts to \$1,800, all off 80 acres of land. We lived in a tent till we got done breaking. This first 60 acres gave us a fine crop and made us nearly \$1,000. When we came here there was no one else in four townships. Now we have a \$2,000 school house, road districts formed, all homestead land taken, and C. P. R. lands held at \$12 per acre. We came from a good country (State of Washington), but we like the climate better here.

Tells How Proper Farming Pays.—Mr. Earl, of Southern Alberta, finds mixed farming profitable. He writes:

I came here from Montana about five years ago to engage in ranching. I found the prospects for raising grain so good that I started in for mixed farming. I also operated a small threshing outfit for four seasons and

Health Better than in Indiana.—From Alberta, Mr. J. W. Johnston, formerly of Indianapolis, wrote:

My wife and boys, who were so pale and thin when we left Indiana, have grown strong and well and are now ready for any emergency in connection with homestead life. We have had a beautiful winter and have only lost one day from work on account of bad weather. Our four-year-old boy has played out-of-doors every day except one.

Rainfall as Good as in Wisconsin.—Writing from Central Alberta, Mr. Lofton Ketchum tells something of conditions of soil, timbering, and climate:

I came here and located a claim in April; went back to Wisconsin and returned here with my two oldest boys May 20th. We got five acres broken and sowed four and one-half acres to barley June 13th, and planted the other half-acre to potatoes and garden stuff at the same date. I didn't expect to get any grain as it was sown so very late. I have a very fair crop of barley, nevertheless; also had good potatoes and a pretty good garden. All my neighbours, who got their crops in sooner, got very excellent crops, from 50 to 70 bushels of oats, and from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are some pretty good claims left yet near here. Near the river are quite large tracts of tamarack, spruce, birch, and large poplar and Balm of Gilead timber. Beyond the river there are some settlers and plenty of homestead land. Almost every claim has perhaps nearly half of its surface open prairie with the other half or perhaps one-third poplar or willow.

Illinois Settlers Prosper in Alberta.—From Central Alberta Mr. John M. Shonkwiler writes as follows as to the condition and contentment of himself and other former residents of Illinois:

We live 27 miles north of Edmonton, in a very rich agricultural section. The native grasses grow abundantly, and have great fattening qualities. The outside range is becoming scarce, as the ranches are all being fenced and placed in cultivation. The homesteads in this vicinity are all taken up, and

the principal roads are graded and bridged. The country is being covered with a system of telephone wires, so that we have telephones in our homes at a government charge of \$15 per annum.

Good Yields near Ponoka.—From the portion of Central Alberta near Ponoka, Mr. S. Preston writes:

We are well satisfied with this country. This year we got our seeding mostly done in April. Our rye went 40 and our barley 45 bushels to the acre. We had spring wheat that turned out about 25 bushels. We have 70 acres ready for spring seeding and are going to break 100 acres more.

There is plenty of rainfall, as much as in Wisconsin, but with fewer hard, driving showers. Our last spring frost came late in May and our earliest fall frost August 21st. Our first hard frost came September 17th. This was the first that hurt my garden. We had a snow on unfrozen ground October 20th. Ground has been frozen since October 28th, but the weather has been quite moderate. The boys and I work out of doors a large part of the time without having either coats or mittens on. The weather during the summer was very nice and warm, but never oppressively hot.

Realizes \$19 per Acre from Wheat and \$17 per Acre from Oats.—R. W. Bradshaw, farming in Southern Alberta, says:

My average yield of oats to the acre was 50 bushels, and wheat (volunteer crop) 22½ bushels. The value per acre for wheat was \$19, and oats \$17. The highest price obtained by me was for wheat, 82 cents per bushel, and \$1.05 per hundred for oats. I had 100 tons of hay worth \$12 per ton. Lots of wheat is averaging from 50 to 60 bushels on summer fallow, and on new breaking when done early in the spring.

Some Extraordinary Yields.—A Macleod (Alberta) paper published the following in 1907:

Skelding Bros. of Stand Off have just finished threshing. From 21 acres summer fallow, planted to Alberta Red, they threshed out 1,365 bushels, an average of 65 measured bushels (60 pounds) to the acre. From 28 acres, breaking, they threshed out 1,120 bushels, or 40 bushels to the acre.

Sixty Bushels Winter Wheat to the Acre.—J. F. Haycock, writing from Southern Alberta, on Nov. 9, 1907, says:

My average yield of oats was 80 bushels; wheat (winter) 60, Red Fyfe 33, and barley 50 bushels. The value to me per acre was wheat, \$38; oats, \$32 and barley, \$24. I also had twelve tons of hay worth \$10 per ton, and 600 bushels of potatoes worth \$1.00 per hundred, off three acres.

Wheat Crop Realized \$38 and Oats \$37 per Acre in Southern Alberta.—W. H. Pawson, Jr., says:

My average yield of wheat was 38 bushels per acre and oats 74 bushels. We were offered \$1.00 per bushel for wheat and 50 cents for oats, making the acre values for the two crops \$38 and \$37 respectively. Our best yields this year were 107 acres of wheat, making 41 bushels per acre at \$1.00 per bushel; 47 acres of oats, yielding 95 bushels per acre, were sold for 50 cents per bushel. I might add that 50 acres of our oats were "stubbled in."

Big Yields of Winter Wheat.—Fred M. Young, of Montana, settled near Cayley, Alberta. He says:

From 30 acres of oats I threshed 1,820 bushels of oats and from 20 acres of spring wheat 400 bushels. The oats brought 25 cents and the wheat 82 cents per bushel. Vegetables do well here. Most of the farmers in this vicinity have raised larger crops than I did. Mr. David Alwood threshed 2,101 bushels of winter wheat off of 42 acres, and others have done as well and this is an average crop in this vicinity.

Grows Grain, Alfalfa, Vegetables, and Fruits.—J. J. Vance, who formerly lived in Montana and now resides near Claresholm, Alberta, wrote, on January 23, 1909:

I have on the average: Wheat 28 bushels, oats 50 bushels, field peas, for hog feed, 25 bushels, on sod. During the last three years I have had 15 acres of timothy and 2½ acres of alfalfa. I pay special attention to hog raising and get from 7 to 8 cents dressed, and 5 to 6 cents on foot.

I grow lots of cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, carrots, celery, rhubarb, and onions, for which I find a ready market at Claresholm, Calgary and MacLeod. I also have lots of wild fruit along the creek on my place such as gooseberries, and strawberries. I obtain good results from cultivated gooseberries and also from raspberries.

66 Bushels of Winter Wheat to the Acre.—John C. Wilson writes from Calgary:

The past year has been reasonably active, with good crops and no frost to speak of. The settlers in this part of Alberta have done well and good records are the rule. We have had unheard of yields of crops here this past year, wheat in places going 66 bushels to the acre and the general average not less than 35 bushels to the acre. Oats, barley and potatoes were also very good and gave excellent returns. We have the climate that brings good health, and soon we'll have the people, for we have the wealth.

Oats, Broadcasted, Average 40 Bushels.—Mr. Alex. R. Cameron writes thus:

We had a fine crop last season. Our oats, sown broadcast, averaged 40 bushels to the acre, and oats drilled in averaged about 50 bushels. Our spring wheat was No. 1 and yielded 28 bushels per acre. We had no frosts at all last summer. The first frost came on Sept. 9, when our grain was cut and stacked.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The soil of Southern Alberta is a rich alluvial loam. In places gravel and sandy ridges occur, but in the valleys the accumulated silt deposit of ages has produced a soil of the richest kind and of great depth. The climate is an attractive feature, the winters mild, with very little snow, and the summers pleasant. Rainfall varies according to locality from twelve to twenty inches in the year. Its absence during the late summer months causes the native grasses to cure on the ground, retaining their nutritive qualities in such a manner that stock pastured thereon remain fat all winter. Cold and stormy weather is experienced at times during the winter but the prevailing warm winds from the west, locally known as "chinooks", disperse any snow and for days at a time cause a rise in the thermometer to a summer temperature.

A large portion of Southern Alberta is bare of timber for fuel, but this is compensated for by the supply of coal which crops out along the steep banks of the streams that plentifully water the country. Besides coal mines in the Lethbridge district, several others are operated in various parts.

Water Supply and Irrigation.—Water for domestic and farm purposes is easily obtained at reasonable depths and with an intelligent system of cultivation, aimed to make the best use of the rainfall, no fear need be entertained of shortage of moisture. In order to make sure that there would be no danger from this source, however, a number of irrigation ditches have been constructed.

Winter Wheat.—While winter wheat has been successfully grown in the Province in a small way for sixteen or eighteen years, it was not until comparatively recent years that any extensive area was sown to it. With the introduction of "Alberta Red" a new era for winter wheat came in and now the land cannot be broken fast enough. It is sown on new breaking or summer fallowed land from the middle of July to the end of September. So far there has been very little winter killing where the grain has been properly put in. It is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August. Climatic, soil, and other conditions make this portion of Central Canada especially favourable to the growth of this cereal. Around Lethbridge, Taber, Grassy Lake, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, and up to Calgary, the increase in acreage sown last year was quite marked.

Turkey Red wheat from Kansas has been introduced and grows such a superior sample here that it is now being shipped back to Kansas for seed. The wheat is in great demand on account of its superior milling qualities. In the southern portion of the Province there has never been a failure where winter wheat was put in properly prepared land.

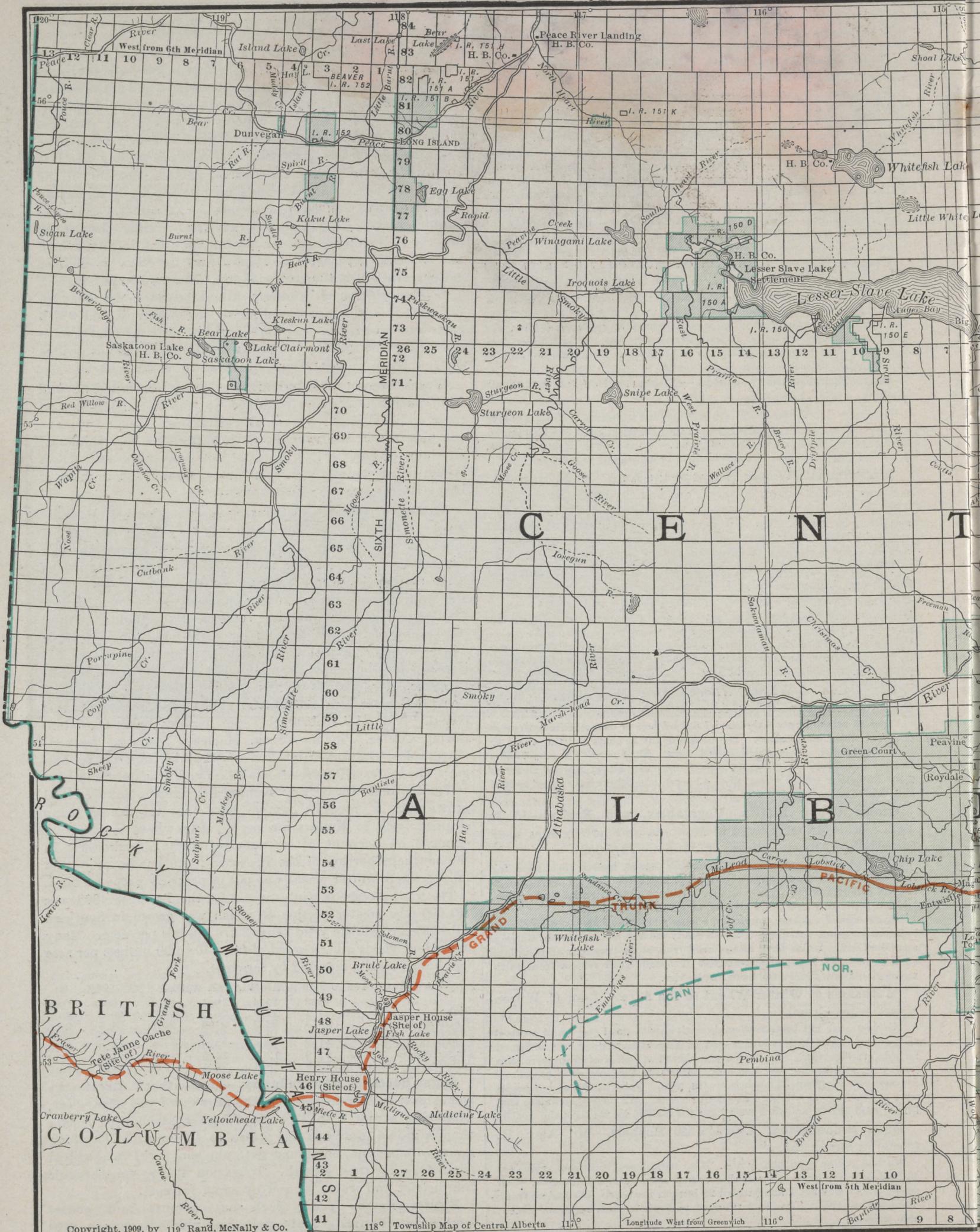
The total acreage of winter wheat for the Province 1908 was 101,000 (the greater portion of which was grown in Southern Alberta) the average yield being 29.70 bushels per acre. Many individual yields are recorded of from 40 to 60 bushels per acre (see actual results reported by farmers).

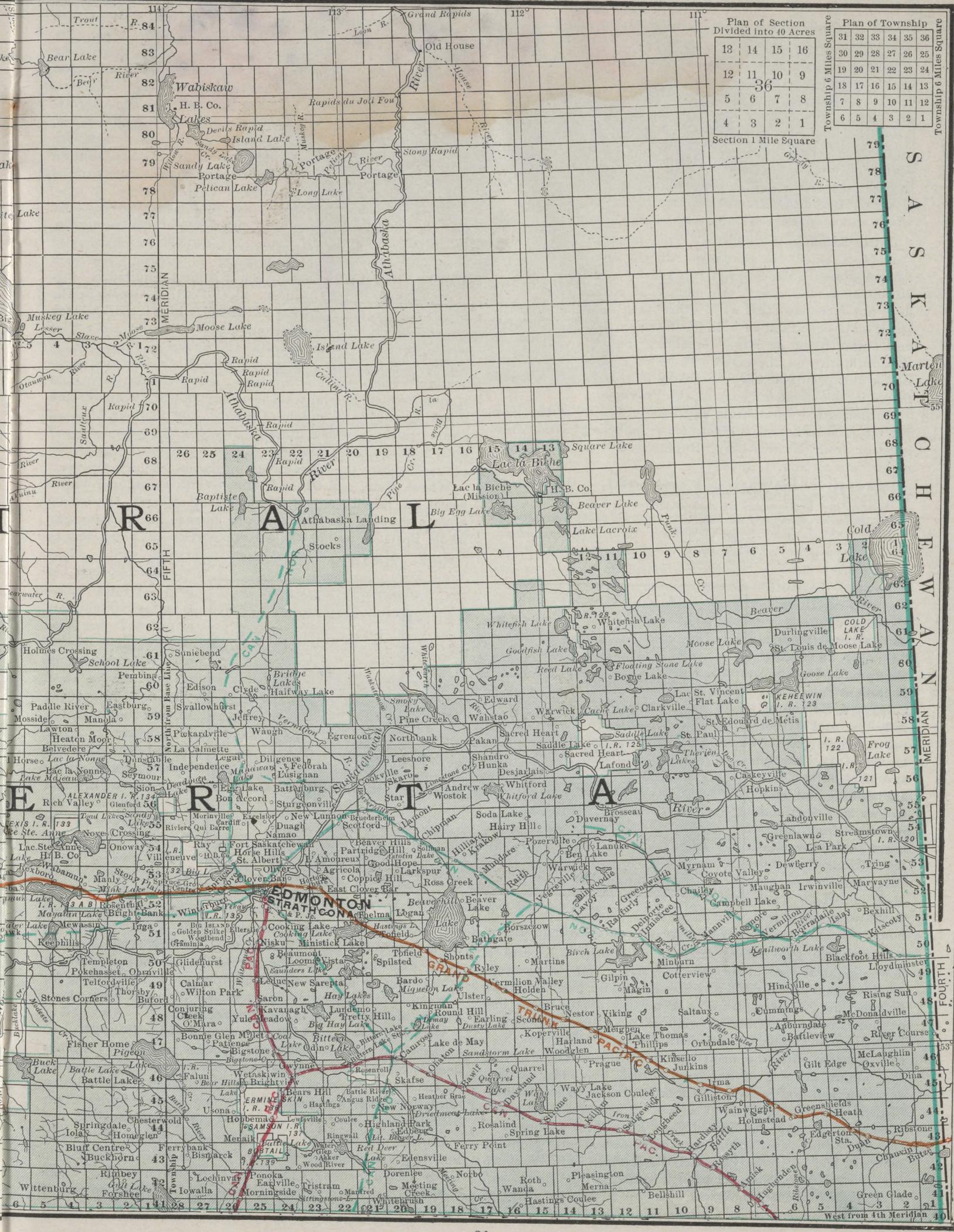
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE WINTER WHEAT 1903-1908

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Idaho.....	21.1	22.9	28.2	24.4	26.0	30.0
Washington.....	20.3	22.2	24.6	20.8	29.5	24.5
Oregon.....	18.2	19.0	18.6	20.0	25.5	23.2
California.....	11.2	10.8	9.3	17.1	15.0	14.6
United States.....	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4
Alberta.....	23.9	18.3	21.4	20.8	20.7	29.7

Sugar-Beets, a New Industry.—In Southern Alberta the soil is particularly adapted to the growth of the sugar-beet, producing a root with 2 per cent higher saccharine matter than is grown in any of the states to the south. The long hours of sunshine, combined with the cool nights make ideal conditions for their growth. Irrigation ditches run through the district and water is used by some farmers.

Fruits.—Small fruits, such as currants and gooseberries, in all parts. Crab-apples and plums have been pro-





duced in Manitoba for some years past, and now both Saskatchewan and Alberta are growing them.

Grasses and Clovers.—Nowhere on the continent is there as great a variety and luxuriance of wild grasses as on the plains and in the foothills of Alberta. The little white clover grows profusely all over the Province. Alfalfa and timothy have become exceedingly profitable crops in the South especially on the irrigated lands. Four crops of alfalfa a year, it is said, can be grown. By improved methods of summer tillage and dry farming alfalfa is a steadily increasing crop.

Spring Cereals.—In some districts good crops of spring wheat and oats are grown also without the aid of irrigation.

Cattle Raising in Alberta.—The ranching country of Canada is chiefly in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan. The ranches run all the way from 1,000 to 20,000 acres and over. Abundance of coarse grass which does not form into turf as in other countries, but grows in tufts, makes good fodder both in summer and winter. Cattle and horses roam at large, remaining out all winter, and live ordinarily on the grass. There is a field for a flourishing and profitable sheep industry in comparatively small flocks in the northern part of the Province.

Authoritative information as to the character of the market for Alberta beeves is given in the following extract from a letter from Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., of Chicago, under date of Nov. 1, 1908:

"This season we have sold a few trainloads of grass-fed cattle from Alberta, and without exception these cattle have realized very satisfactory prices. In the early part of November we made the following sales:

328 steers averaging	1,282 pounds.	\$5.13	average
90 cows	1,055 pounds.	4.18	"
12 bulls	1,340 pounds.	2.65	"
51 cows	1,069 pounds.	4.50	"
39 "	1,038 pounds.	3.75	"

Towns.—In Southern Alberta there is the city of Calgary, with a present population of 25,000, at the junction of the Canadian Pacific and Calgary & Edmonton railways, and farther to the south are the towns of Lethbridge and Macleod. There are banking and business facilities, and manufacturing industries. Good towns lie between Macleod and Calgary, between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and to the boundary line, and between Cardston and Stirling.

Railways.—The railway mileage of Southern Alberta is not so great as that in the Central portion, but the development of grain growing will give a wonderful impetus to railway building in the near future. A portion of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, as well as the Calgary-Edmonton branch, passes through the southern district. The Crows Nest line connects with the main line at Medicine Hat, serving the mining districts of Southern British Columbia, as well as the agricultural areas of Southern Alberta. The Macleod-Calgary line has opened up a rich agricultural area. The Alberta Railway & Navigation Co.'s line serves a portion of the winter wheat area and gives communication with Montana points. The projected Canadian Pacific line from Weyburn through Southern Saskatchewan into Southern Alberta, and extending to Lethbridge, will open up a vast quantity of land in the homestead and pre-emption area.

CENTRAL ALBERTA

Central Alberta comprises the fertile valley stretching from about forty miles north of Calgary on for 200 miles past the Red Deer, Battle, North Saskatchewan, and Sturgeon rivers. Level and rolling prairie, hill and dale, clad in grass and flowers, dotted with groves of aspen, poplar, and spruce, delight the eye. Lakes, lakelets, and ponds reflect the blue skies above; the magnificent valleys of the beautiful streams and water courses, lend boldness to a landscape of otherwise ideally pastoral charm.

The most important rivers are the Saskatchewan, Vermillion, Battle, and Red Deer, with innumerable tributaries. Large lakes of excellent water are plentiful. Sufficiency of moisture, so necessary to farming, is assured. There is ample rainfall in the season when it is most required.

No country in the world surpasses Central Alberta in the natural richness and fertility of the soil, which is a deep black humus varying in depth from eight inches to three feet overlying warm porous strata of cretaceous limestone.

Equable Climate.—Everywhere the air is clear and invigorating. The beautiful autumns, the comparatively mild winters (which generally set in about first of December and break up about the middle of March), and the long hours of liquid sunshine which literally drenches the atmosphere—both in Central and Southern Alberta—have justly given the entire Province the distinctive appellation "Sunny Alberta."

Wheat, Oats, and Other Grains.—Both spring and winter wheat are raised successfully in Central Alberta, the official reports showing the spring wheat acreage for 1908 for the whole Province as 170,000, a large portion of which was in Central Alberta. The average yield for spring wheat

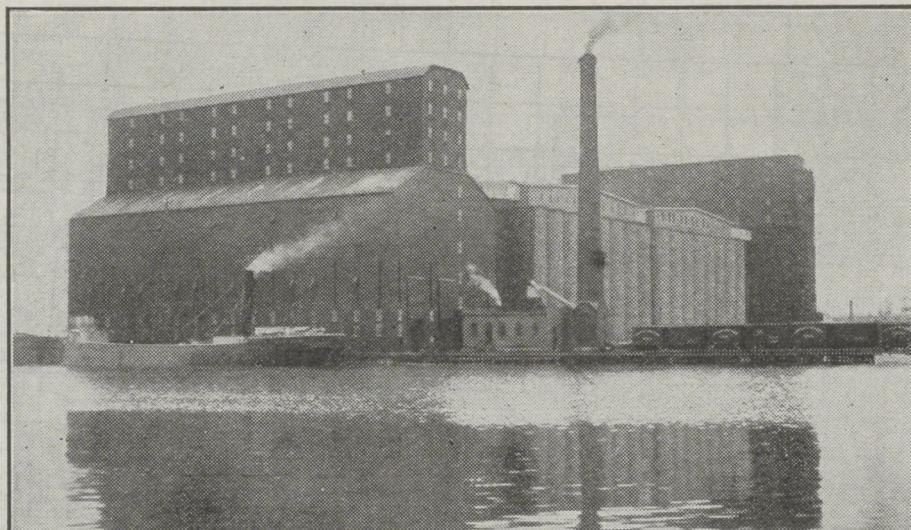
was 22.60 bushels per acre. Winter wheat is not so extensively grown as in Southern Alberta but reports come from various districts of good yields. On account of the richness of the soil, wheat in some northern districts makes excessive stalk-growth, and even shows a tendency to lodge, causing delay in ripening.

The area of oats under crop in 1908 was 519,400 acres, and the average

yield 43.90 bushels per acre, and yields of 100 bushels to the acre not uncommon. Fifty to 60 bushels is the farmer's usual expectation, and as for weight per bushel, Alberta is prepared to advocate a standard grade of oats calling for a weight of 42 pounds, as against the prevailing legal weight of 32 pounds in the United States.

Barley is also successfully grown and yields from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, 30 being the average for 1908. Flax has been tried, yielding 12.50 bu. per acre, and this will become an important crop when linseed mills now in contemplation shall have been erected. Native hay is so abundant that little has been done with cultivated grasses and clovers.

Railways.—As settlement has gone ahead of railway building, the inability to move grain made it necessary to follow mixed farming, especially the raising of cattle. There is still so much money in this, that even with the advent of railway lines now tapping portions of this agricultural belt,



One of the Lake Superior Terminal Elevators

the cattle industry is being continued, while the soil is also called upon to produce its yield of wheat, oats and barley for the foreign markets. The Canadian Pacific's branch from Calgary to Edmonton serves a number of thriving towns that are building rapidly and well, evidence that the settled and splendidly tilled country tributary has great natural wealth and is rich in soil productiveness. From Lacombe and Wetaskiwin eastward are prosperous towns.

The main line of the Canadian Northern enters the Province at Lloydminster and reaches Edmonton. Tributary to it on the north and south the agricultural belt extends and a large area is thus being cultivated, but there are large tracts yet unoccupied, some open to homestead, while other lands may be purchased from companies and private individuals. A branch extends northward from Edmonton, and another is constructed westward from Edmonton, to Stony Plain.

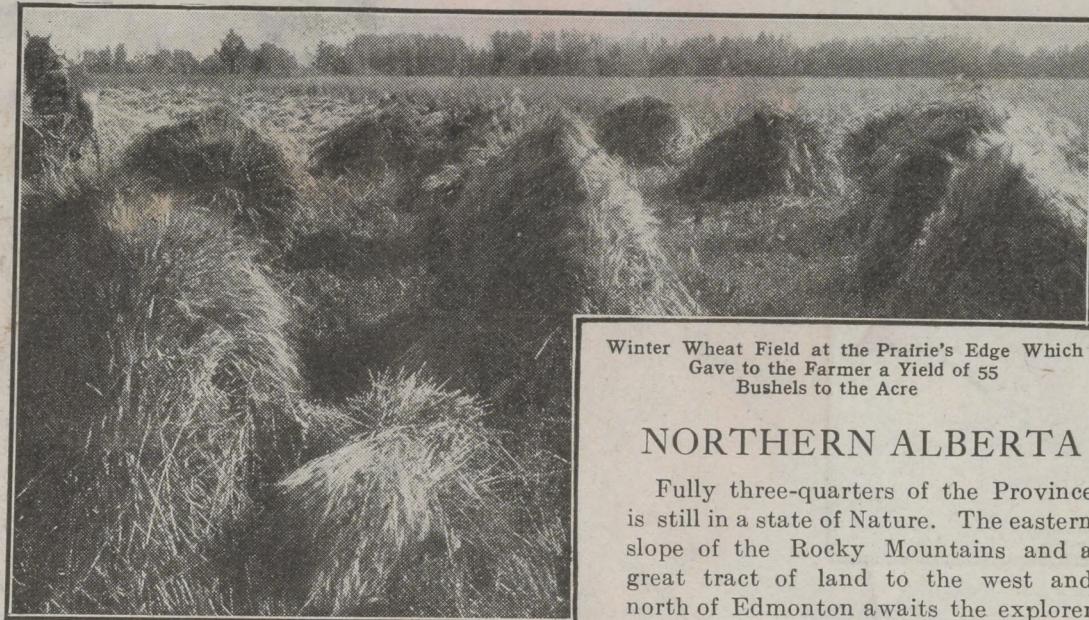
The Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental system continues through the Central district. It serves the territory lying between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific. It was not only with a view to securing as short a mileage as possible in its quest for a Pacific port that this route was chosen, but the management had in mind easy grades through a country that would produce freight and passenger revenue from the first.

Adjoining the numerous available homesteads lands may be purchased from the railway companies, land companies or from private individuals at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment. There are many settlements along the various lines, and towns where may be had all the necessities required by incoming settlers.

Cities and Towns.—The city of Edmonton has a population of about 20,000 and like all other places in Central Canada this is rapidly increasing. It has an advantageous situation on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River. Across the river, on the southern bank, is Strathcona, with a population of about 4,000. Fort Saskatchewan is twenty-five miles east. The Vermillion, Beaver and Birch Lake districts are settled by a prosperous and progressive class of farmers. Vegreville and Vermillion are important centres on the Canadian Northern, and Chipman and Lamont are thriving towns. Sedgwick, Daysland, and Camrose are in excellent districts. Along the Calgary & Edmonton branch are Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, and Leduc. From these and other towns settlers easily reach the available lands in the outlying settlements.

Dairying.—The dairy industry is destined to assume considerable proportions in Alberta. Not only does the Government undertake to manage the creameries on a large co-operative scale, but this branch of the educational and experimental work of the Department of Agriculture is promising.

In the creameries operated by the Government for the farmers, over 3 million pounds of butter were produced last year, which, sold at an average of 25.43 cents per pound, gives an estimated value of \$776,871. Ideal conditions prevail for the dairy herd—abundance of feed, good water, and healthful climate. In sparsely settled districts the Government sends a travelling dairy to give instructions.



Winter Wheat Field at the Prairie's Edge Which Gave to the Farmer a Yield of 55 Bushels to the Acre

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Fully three-quarters of the Province is still in a state of Nature. The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and a great tract of land to the west and north of Edmonton awaits the explorer and settler. There are scattered trading posts and pioneer settlements, and sufficient cultivation establishes the fact that the soil is quite as fertile as that farther south, and the climate no more severe.

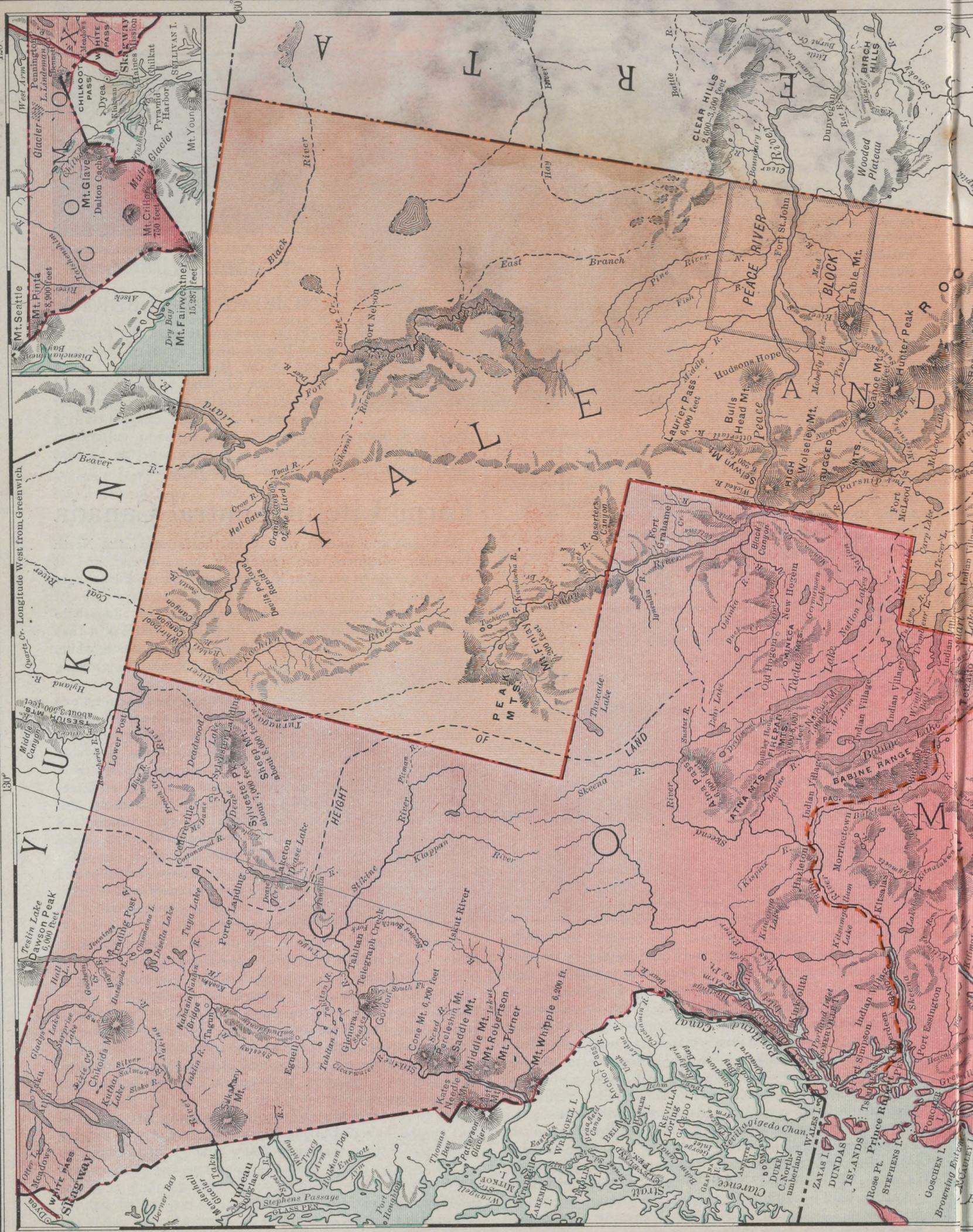
Farm Life in Central Canada

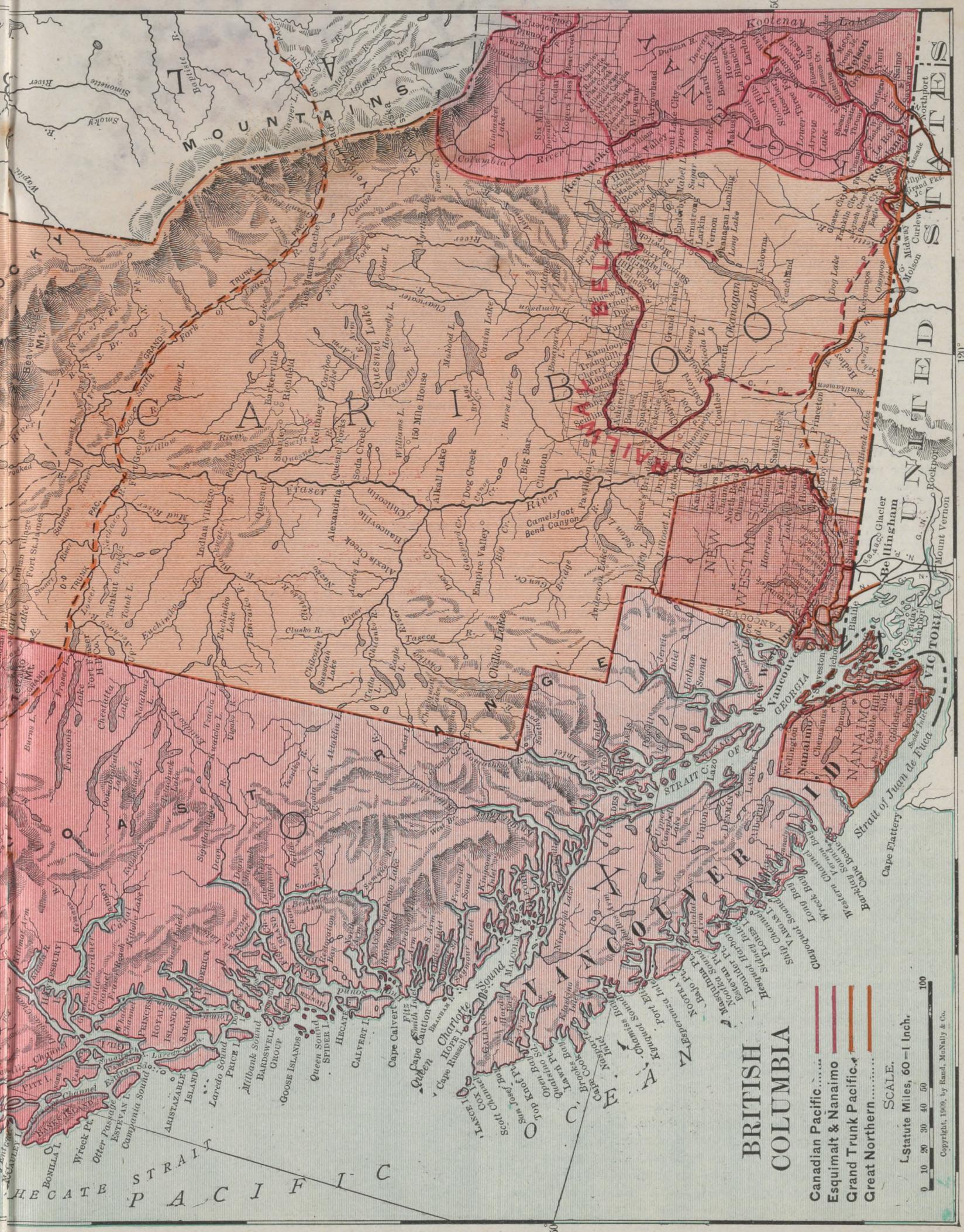
The men and women who make the farms of the North American continent are essentially home-lovers, and it would be a grave omission if in enlarging on the advantages and attractions of Central Canada no account were taken of sentiment. Why do these transplanted citizens cling so to their new homes and their neighbourly ties? Why is it that discontent is rare? Why is it that no settler worth while, who has his family with him, and his homestead growing into a home about him, wishes to return?

For one thing, prosperity makes for happiness, and no one will deny that industry brings prosperity in Central Canada. Then, too, there is the sterling character of the population. They are people you can neighbour with. There is a solidarity amongst them, a universal sense of comradeship. But, not even money-making and companionship are sufficient explanation; because well-to-do folk in undesirable surroundings might be companions in misery. There is a peculiar uplift that comes to the dweller in this broad and varied country. The sky is so blue, the air so clear, the fertile expanses so widely spreading, the rivers and lakes and parks and forests and mountains make pictures so delightful, that no farmer can be a mere "man with a muck-rake," he perforce feels himself a part of Nature.

In earlier days in Canada, climate was thought to be an obstacle. In reality, the climate has helped to fashion prosperity. To obtain tingling veins, sharp movement is needed. When the hot sun gives warmth in summer, one takes thought for winter. Extremes of heat and cold are known in the Canadian West, but they are extremes overcome by a straw hat and thick overcoat respectively. The sentiment bred of a climate, healthy and invigorating is likewise. Optimism and briskness in business are the keynotes of Central Canadian character.

And to get back to the prosperity: Someone has remarked that in the financial stringency which, happily, is wearing away, the farmers evidently knew mighty little about it. As for knowing about the panic, precious few of them ever saw a clearing-house certificate. The farmer alone of all the producing classes had no experience of a contracted demand and lessened profits, but, on the contrary, enjoyed one of the most prosperous years in his history.





"Back to the Land."—Remarked the *New York Tribune*, in commenting on the latest report of Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Farming, of course, is subject to the uncertainties of the weather, but in every other respect it is an extraordinarily stable industry. Prices of farm products are steadily advancing—the increase in the total value of cereal crops in five years, for example, which increased in that time only 2 per cent in quantity, has been 32 per cent—and they are more likely to continue to do so than to recede. Farming has apparently reached a condition of stability which it did not have in the days when the gradual opening of the West constantly brought the products of newer and more fertile areas into competition with those of the older and less fertile. That process is over and the tendency is in the opposite direction, which is doubtless the explanation of the present movement "back to the land."

And for the neighbourliness—the real character—of these farmer-folk of the Northwest, read this from the pen of William Chalmers Covert, in the *Interior*:

Great hearts and true gentlemen constitute the vast bulk of these new empire-builders, and they build from the start on principles of community life that are democratic and mutual. When last summer in the fine air of an August noonday a little 3-year-old child of Saskatchewan went singing and alone out into the yellow wheat that billowed away to the sky line and did not return with the night, 150 settlers came as by some telepathic alarm galloping over the plains to aid in the search for the little derelict. It is this trait of mutuality that charmed me in these sparsely settled regions; it bespeaks a quality of manhood and domesticity that guarantees the finest fibre out of which a society can be wrought. The immigrants met going to these lands looked like standard-bearers of an empire ready for business—rugged, full-blooded, ambitious workers, anxious for a task under these open skies! Health and children were their heritage, and through them they will enter in to possess the land.

The Work of the Prairie Sun.—The same writer speaks thus of the prairie sun, and of the Canadian landscape:

I can understand why the grains grow so rapidly here and how native vetches and cow peas, with rich edible grasses, everywhere fill the land with fatness. Here they have a surprisingly busy sun. It shines through an atmosphere that serves like the glass roof over orchids. This fine atmosphere transmits in full strength the rays of the sun and holds them close to their task in a quickly kindled temperature. The Canadian sun in wheat time gets at the germinating grain shortly before three in the morning and does not set till nearly eight. That means that these high-powered beams work from fifteen to seventeen hours at the height of the growing season.

"Canada," says the *Cleveland Leader*, "is still scarcely understood. It is always belittled by outsiders, rather than exaggerated. Make no mistake about Canada. A great nation is growing, faster and faster, across the northern boundary of the United States."

Prairie Folk and Their Wives.—"Prairie people," says a writer in the *Boston Transcript*, "are good to look at, being so wind-blown, sun-burned, sturdy, and amazingly bright of eye. Here are reserves of human force and energy surely sufficient to save the continent from the debilitating effects of its much pampered factory system. Sympathetically the women make the best of things rejoicing in the assured prosperity—even wealth and health of their men folk."

"This is not the same country," says this writer speaking of the Moose Jaw district, "that I saw in 1903 or 1905. Enormous spreads of tilled land, farmhouses that use the old shacks as grain bins, towns of big churches, schoolhouses, city halls, hotels, opera houses, replace the virgin prairie."

This, then, is the outlook of comfort, prosperity, social advantage, and happiness for the woman who is content to forego for a little while the non-essentials of more thickly-settled countries, and to take up with her husband the inspiring task of building a home in Central Canada. The house-mother who looks intelligently to the upbuilding of character and independence in her boys, beauty and health and innocence in her girls, knows what sort of home-life the prairie country can develop. "I have lived here a number of years," says one, "and I never have regretted coming to this country. In my opinion this is the only place in which to develop children into healthy, successful men and women."

One might perhaps expect that a minister of agriculture would confine his attention to acreages, wheat yields and farm returns in dollars and cents. It promises well, therefore, for the future of Central Canada as a country of homes and useful citizens when such an official warns the people of his Province against burying themselves in wheat and wheat-

raising, to the neglect of the less material refinements of life. He declares that no one must lose sight of "the gospel of attractive homes and the application of a practical faith in the efficiency of a beautiful home setting, to render possible a fuller enjoyment of life, which will lead Central Canada nearer to its high destiny."

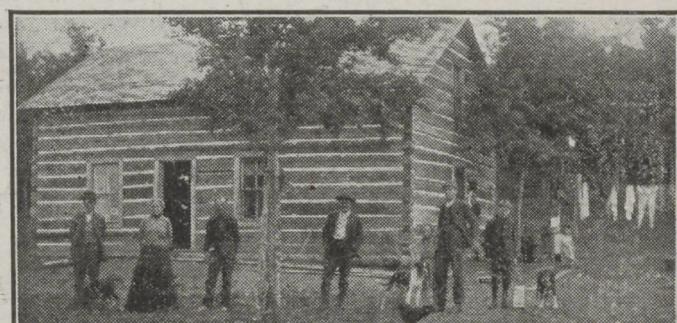
Character of the Homes.—To get right down to the question of how the Central Canadian settler lives, let it be said that the western farmer is an ambitious body, and yet one willing to wait for his luxuries until he has earned them. He starts out, probably, with a shack. His first interest is to get his breaking done, his crop in the ground, and that prairie sun down to the serious business of earning him dividends. After the first crop he plans his future home, and throughout the Canadian West are thousands of farm homes, both comfortable and commodious, that reflect taste, good sense, and ambition to possess the better things of life.

The western farmer likes to have his house well furnished. He likes to have his boys and girls well dressed. He recognizes the extravagance of making a slave of himself or of permitting his wife to make a slave of herself—and is quick to employ additional help when needed and obtainable. Such crops as Central Canada produces impress on him the business sense of making the earth produce all that ample labour and up-to-date machinery can coax from the soil.

The comforts which the Central Canadian farmer insists on may be taken as a standard by which to judge of the real conditions of life in the prairie Provinces. Time was when the piano was considered a luxury on the farm. Now it is accepted as one of the essential factors in education—and these western folk are keen for education. The piano trade in Central Canada is reported as exceedingly active, and the \$400 or \$500 required for purchase weighs very lightly.

Ambition is the Keynote.—Yet another indication of the fact that material prosperity has kindled keen ambition in the hearts of these builders of Central Canada is found in the fact that the private educational institutions of the East—and especially the schools for girls—draw so largely from the farm homes of the West. Educational facilities for elementary instruction are at hand everywhere. The centres of population provide secondary schools, colleges, and universities. Yet so remarkable is the prosperity of the country that want of means seems rarely to set a limit to the ambition of the farmer who wishes to give his children the specialized advantages of education that must be sought beyond.

So far from there being a dearth of advantages in this western country, the man of keen mind and imagination knows that exactly the contrary is true—that West stands for breadth and breeziness and freedom. The West, a writer in Collier's recently predicted, will not be long in having its own literature—its great drama, even its epic. And why not? "The new eye," this writer continues, "misses nothing. It is full of wonder, and it carries its fresh and interested gaze over to the reader. All the people in the West have the new eyes which let light into the soul, and they will have them until the daily news papers begin to crowd them in, leaving them no time to see and think."



Settler's First Home in Central Canada, Costing About \$100

CENTRAL CANADA'S CROPS IN 1908

Central Canada's Crops in 1908.—It is not the magnificent crops of a "bumper" year and the resultant prosperity that reflects a country's wealth so much as it is the manner in which the pinch of the lean years is withstood. Despite the fact that Central Canada shared in the general crop-shortage which afflicted the world in 1907, yet during 1908 the effects of the financial panic of 1907 were less marked in Canada than in other parts of the North American continent.

The world-wide difficulties of those few months caused a shrinkage in New York's bank clearings of 14.4 per cent for eleven months of 1908, but affected those of Winnipeg to the extent of only three-tenths of 1 per cent. For the whole of Canada the decrease was 6 per cent. Winnipeg's business, therefore, and its progress, remained steady throughout one of the severest monetary panics recorded, owing, primarily, to the steady returns from farm industry in the immense territory of Central and Western Canada.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1908

	Acres
Wheat	6,825,203
Oats	2,906,484
Barley	889,274
Flax	321,438
Total	10,942,399

Grain, Root Crops, and Hay.—Yields of all cereals, and output of root crops, hay, animals and dairy products for the three Provinces in 1908, may be summarized as follows:

SUMMARY OF FARM PRODUCTION IN CENTRAL CANADA

	Quantity	Value
Wheat*	107,184,000 bu.	\$87,496,040
Oats	109,000,000 bu.	33,139,000
Barley	24,899,415 bu.	9,710,771
Flax	2,032,000 bu.	2,047,680
Potatoes	7,452,800 bu.	3,333,532
Turnips and other Roots	2,586,470 bu.	682,082
Sugar Beets		208,000
Hay and Clovers		1,957,500
Export Cattle		4,279,115
Butchers' Cattle		2,966,483
Hogs		1,586,337
Sheep		129,629
Wool		133,915
Dairy Products		2,258,660
Total		\$149,928,744

*Wheat production is report of Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The area under roots and fodder was about 400,000 acres.

Central Canada, from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, has yielded a crop for 1908 of all grains, of over 240 million bushels. Wheat alone shows an increase of 35 million bushels over the crop of 1907. These facts are sig-

nificant when it is borne in mind that the wheat crop was practically non-existent thirty years ago.

Taking into consideration also the fact that the United States already is consuming as much wheat as she is raising, the development of the western Canadian wheat belt assumes an importance that cannot but be felt in the world's markets.

The total grain crop of 1908 is estimated at \$128,654,491; that for 1907 was \$96,401,000 and that for 1906, \$98,872,000.

Animal Products of Central Canada.—Export and butchers' cattle yielded the farmer, in 1908, \$7,245,598, while from the sale of hogs was realized \$1,586,337 and from sheep, \$129,629. Dairy products for the three provinces gave the magnificent sum of \$1,650,851. The average price for cattle at the shipping point was \$47 per head. The average weight of hogs was 192 pounds, and the average price per hundredweight was \$5.69. The average value of sheep per head was \$6.02. The foregoing live-stock figures take no account of the value of animals remaining in the farmers' hands. It is safe to say that the total value of all farm products to the farmers of Central Canada in 1908 has been upwards of 147 million dollars.

The subjoined table shows the Winnipeg cash wheat values on a series of dates in 1907 and 1908:

The 4th, 14th and 24th days of each month are used for illustration:

Date.	Sept. 1908			Sept. 1907				
	1N.	2N.	3N.	No. 4	1N.	2N.	3N.	No. 4
4	105	102	99	92	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
14	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Oct. 1908			Oct. 1907				
4	98	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	100	96
14	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	109	103
24	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Nov. 1908			Nov. 1907				
4	100	97	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	96	89	84
14	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	81
24	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Dec. 1908			Dec. 1907				
4	100	97	95	90	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
14	97	94	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	98	91	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ratio Area under Field Crops, to Total Land Area (Census, 1906)

	Total Area in Acres	Acres in Crop	Ratio
Manitoba	41,169,098	5,041,900	1 to 9.817
Saskatchewan	155,092,480	4,207,437	1 to 47.721
Alberta	160,755,200	1,010,600	1 to 177.4

GRAIN CROPS IN MANITOBA

	SPRING WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY			FLAX		
	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
1902	2,039,940	53,077,267	26.0	725,060	34,478,160	47.5	329,790	11,848,422	35.9	41,200	564,440	13.7
1903	2,442,873	40,116,878	16.42	855,431	33,035,774	38.62	326,537	8,707,252	26.66	55,900	586,950	10.50
1904	2,412,235	39,162,458	16.52	943,574	36,289,279	38.80	361,004	11,177,970	30.54	35,428	461,106	13.10
1905	2,643,588	55,761,410	21.07	1,031,239	45,484,025	42.06	432,298	14,064,025	31.02	24,770	326,944	13.02
1906	3,141,537	58,689,203	19.0	1,155,961	46,238,440	40.0	474,242	14,227,260	30.0	18,790		
1907	2,789,553	39,688,266	14.22	1,213,596	42,140,744	34.8	649,570	16,752,724	25.7	25,915	317,347	12.25
1908	2,850,640	49,252,539	17.28	1,216,632	44,686,043	36.8	658,441	18,135,757	27.54	50,187	502,206	11.8

GRAIN CROPS IN SASKATCHEWAN

	WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY			FLAX		
	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
1901	469,953	11,956,069	25.41	123,251	5,517,866	44.76	11,267	354,703	31.48			
1902	580,860	13,110,330	22.57	193,200	6,975,796	30.93	14,275	298,632	20.91	16,694	153,709	9.80
1903	777,822	15,121,015	19.44	280,096	9,164,007	32.71	27,679	665,593	24.94	31,644	285,697	9.02
1904	910,359	15,944,730	17.51	346,530	10,756,350	31.04	24,650	598,336	24.27	15,917	166,434	10.45
1905	1,130,084	26,107,286	23.09	449,936	19,213,055	42.70	32,946	893,396	27.11	25,315	398,399	15.73
1906	1,730,586	37,040,098	21.40	639,893	23,965,528	37.45	53,565	1,316,415	24.57	76,005	710,689	9.35
1907	1,847,708	27,691,601	14.9	774,187	23,324,903	31.34	77,120	1,350,265	17.50	125,029	1,364,716	10.91
1908	3,703,563	50,654,629	13.60	1,170,452	41,663,065	35.6	101,033	2,695,113	26.67	141,451	1,570,009	11.10

GRAIN CROPS IN ALBERTA

	SPRING WHEAT			WINTER (or FALL) WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY		
	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
1901	34,890	857,714	24.58				104,533	4,253,284	40.68	13,483	442,381	32.81
1902	45,064	850,122	18.36				118,997	3,776,976	31.74	22,201	473,108	21.31
1903	59,951	1,118,180	18.65	3,440	82,418	23.95	162,314	5,187,511	31.95	42,219	1,077,274	25.51
1904	47,411	786,075	16.58	8,296	152,125	18.33	180,698	5,609,496	31.04	61,549	1,608,241	26.12
1905	75,353	1,617,505	21.46	32,174	689,019	21.41	242,801	9,514,180	39.18	64,830	1,773,914	27.36
1906	97,760	2,326,292	23.65	43,661	907,421	20.78	322,923	14,353,322	44.30	75,678	2,101,877	26.45
1907	162,643	3,600,881	22.13	98,382	2,039,409	20.70	354,344	13,192,150	37.23	76,433	2,201,179	28.92
1908	170,000	3,842,000	22.60	101,000	3,000,000	29.70	519,400	22,802,000	43.90	129,800	3,881,000	29.90

GENERAL INQUIRIES

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The accompanying maps and the information given will prove valuable to the prospective settler and the person wishing to secure a home at low cost in a country long past the experimental stage, and which offers as testimony the splendid yields of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax—that have been the talk of two continents for the past few years.

The invitation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada extended to the people of Great Britain, Europe and the United States to make their homes in Central Canada has been warmly accepted. During the past ten years hundreds of thousands have taken advantage of it. All are satisfied, doing well, and becoming prosperous, and there is no longer any worry as to future prospects—these are assured, and are what the people themselves choose to make them. The climate, soil, and other conditions necessary to make prosperity are there—all that is necessary is to apply your resources.

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, in addition to the foregoing information, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent, or to any Government agent, will secure full particulars.

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

1. Where are these lands?

ANSWER. West of Lake Superior, north of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, and east of the Rocky Mountains, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?

ANSWER. The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give it good drainage, and in a great many places there is plenty of timber, and in other places it is underlaid with good coal.

3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

ANSWER. Canada is 250,000 square miles larger than the United States, and the population is only about one-tenth, therefore there is an immense area of vacant land. No matter how fertile land is, it is no use to any country unless it is made productive. The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to assist the farmer. It also realizes that it is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore it gives a free grant of 160 acres to every man who will reside upon it and cultivate the same.

4. Is it timber or prairie land?

ANSWER. This depends greatly upon location. There is more or less timber along all streams. As you go north or northwest, it is more heavily timbered; taken as a whole, it is about 20 per cent timber.

5. What is the duration of the winter?

ANSWER. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. Near the Rocky Mountains the snowfall is not as heavy as farther east, but the chinook winds in the West have a temperating influence, and the moisture afforded by the fall of snow in the East, (which is so necessary to the successful raising of grain), is supplied by these chinook winds. The absence of the snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. Nature has generously provided for every mile of the country, and there is really very little choice with the exception that farther west the climate is somewhat milder.

6. Then as to climate?

ANSWER. The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October. Winters are pleasant and healthful. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints.

7. Is there sufficient rainfall?

ANSWER. Speaking generally, yes; a sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, just when it is most needed.

8. What are the roads like?

ANSWER. Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. Good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter. Roads are being improved as the country becomes more settled.

9. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

ANSWER. The settlers comprise Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and a large number of English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with a splendid lot of Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

10. Is it well to carry a revolver?

ANSWER. It is against the law to do so without a special license, and it is unusual and unnecessary to do so under ordinary circumstances.

11. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

ANSWER. An alien, before making entry for free homestead land, must declare his intention of becoming a British subject and must become naturalized before obtaining patent for his land. In the interim he can hold possession, live upon the land, and exercise every right of ownership. If not already a British subject he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court, who will instruct him how to become one. An alien may purchase land from any of the railway or land companies and hold title deed without changing his citizenship.

12. How about American money?

ANSWER. You can take it with you, and have it changed when you arrive in Canada, or you can get same changed before you start. American money is taken almost everywhere in Central Canada at its face value.

13. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

ANSWER. Yes.

14. Does a U. S. pensioner forfeit his pension by moving to Canada?

ANSWER. No; many such are permanent residents and citizens of Canada and receive their pensions regularly.

15. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

ANSWER. He must be "repatriated," i. e., take out a certificate of naturalization, which can be done after three months' residence in Canada.

16. What grains are raised in Central Canada?

ANSWER. Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz and other small grains.

17. How long does it take wheat to mature?

ANSWER. The average time is from 90 to 110 days. This short time is accounted for by the great amount of sunlight.

18. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

ANSWER. Yes, but it is not regarded as satisfactory to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable.

19. How is the country for hay in those districts where it is necessary to put up hay for use of stock in the winter?

ANSWER. In many parts of the country there is sufficient wild hay meadow on Government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. The experience of the past few years has proven that timothy and other cultivated grasses can be successfully grown. Brome grass is now cultivated. The yield is from two to four tons per acre and it is said to be more nutritious than timothy.

20. Do vegetables thrive there, and if so, what kinds are raised?

ANSWER. Yes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

21. Can fruit be raised in Central Canada, and what varieties?

ANSWER. Small fruits grow wild. Among those cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, etc. In the eastern provinces fruit growing is carried on very extensively and successfully.

22. About what time does seeding begin?

ANSWER. As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing well into May.

23. How is it for stock raising?

ANSWER. The country has no equal. The climate in many parts is such that wild cattle are never housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is marketed without having been fed any grain.

24. In what way can I secure land in Central Canada?

ANSWER. By homesteading, pre-empting, veteran scrip, or purchasing from railway or land companies.

Wheat Fields in Central Canada Carrying to the Horizon Line, and all Yielding the Growers from 25 to 40 Bushels per Acre

25. Can I take up more than 160 acres?

ANSWER. Under the new land regulations, an additional 160 acres in a certain area may be taken up as a pre-emption at a cost of \$3.00 per acre. For conditions see "Homestead Regulations," page 2 of cover.

26. Can I get a map or list of lands vacant and open to homestead entry?

ANSWER. No; it has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date, owing to the frequent changes. An intending settler should decide in a general way where he will go, and on reaching Central Canada should enquire of the Government officials what lands are vacant in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township or two, diagrams of which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied, free, on application to any local agent of Dominion Lands.

27. If a man take his family there before he selects a homestead can he get temporary accommodation?

ANSWER. At a great many places the Government maintains Immigration halls and gives free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions. It is always better for the head of the family, or such member of it as may be entitled to homestead, to select and make entry for lands before moving family.

28. Where must I make my homestead or pre-emption entry?

ANSWER. Land district office in which selection is made.

29. Can entry be made by proxy?

ANSWER. Application for homestead entry by proxy is permitted in the case of one making entry for a father, mother, brother, sister, son, or daughter, when duly authorized in the prescribed form, which may be secured free of charge from any Canadian Government Agent named on back page of cover or from the Secretary, of the Interior, Ottawa, Can.

30. Can homestead lands be reserved for a minor?

ANSWER. Yes; an agent of Dominion lands may reserve a quarter-section for a minor over 17 years of age until he is 18 if his father, etc., live upon the homestead or upon farming land owned, not less than 80 acres in extent, within 9 miles of reserved section. The minor must make entry in person within one month after becoming 18 years of age.

31. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent?

ANSWER. No; contrary to Dominion Lands Act.

32. Are homesteads available in the Peace River district?

ANSWER. A few townships have been subdivided and thrown open for homesteading.

33. Would the time I was away working for a neighbour, or on the railway, or other work count as time on my homestead?

ANSWER. Not unless you sleep on your homestead. Only actual residence on your homestead will count, and you must reside on homestead six months in each of three years.

34. Is it permissible to reside with brother, who has filed on the other half of the section on which I have filed?

ANSWER. A homesteader may reside with father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister on farming land owned solely by him or her, not less than 80 acres, or upon homestead entered for by him or her in the vicinity which means not more than nine miles from entrant's homestead. Fifty acres of homestead must be brought under cultivation in this case, instead of 30 acres, as is the case when there is direct residence on the homestead.

35. What is the pre-emption area?

ANSWER. By reference to map on pages 6 and 7 you will observe the portion colored green. Within this area it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and an adjoining additional 160 acres on payment of three dollars per acre. See Homestead Regulations, page 2 of cover.

36. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?

ANSWER. Make a careful study of this pamphlet and decide in a general way on the district in which you wish to settle. Then put yourself in communication with your nearest Canadian Government agent, whose name appears on the back page of cover. At Winnipeg, and in the offices of any of the Dominion Lands agents in Central Canada, are maps showing vacant lands. Having decided on the district where you will make your home, the services of a competent land guide may be secured to assist in locating.

37. What is the best way to get there?

ANSWER. You will find it to your advantage to write or call upon your nearest Canadian Government agent.

38. What about cost of transportation?

ANSWER. On securing a low-rate certificate from a Government agent reduced rates on Canadian railway from boundary points may be had for both passengers and freight.

39. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?

ANSWER. 150 pounds for each full ticket.

40. How much money must he have to start grain farming, and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?

ANSWER. See Chapter "Who Will Succeed," pages 5 and 8.

41. How can I procure lands for ranching?

ANSWER. They may be leased from the Government at a low rental. Write for full particulars to Secretary of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

42. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

ANSWER. If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

43. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

ANSWER. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, or to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B.C.

44. Is living expensive?

ANSWER. Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for \$1, according to fluctuation of market. Tea, 30 to 50c a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45c a lb.; bacon 12½ to 18c; flour, \$1.75 to \$2.75 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about Eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States,

and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices, owing to freight charges.

45. Are the taxes high?

ANSWER. No. Having no expensive system of municipal or county organization, taxes are necessarily low. Each quarter-section of land, consisting of 160 acres, owned or occupied, is taxed very low. The only other taxes are for schools. In the locations where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section seldom exceeds \$8 to \$10 per annum.

46. Does the Government tax him if he lets his cattle run on Government lands, and will he get into trouble if his cattle go on land leased by the big ranchers? If they fence their land, is he obliged to fence his also?

ANSWER. The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. It seems reasonable that, if a settler's quarter-section is in the vicinity or adjoining a rancher's land which he has leased and paid for, that he should object to anyone's cattle running over his property, and vice versa. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbor has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself, but ranchers seldom fence land for ranching.

47. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

ANSWER. A system of elevators is established by railway companies and others throughout the entire West. Grain is bought at these and forwarded to the great markets in other parts of Canada, the United States, and Europe. There are in Canada many large flour mills, oatmeal mills, and breweries, which use millions of bushels of grain. To the west and northwest of Central Canada lie world-famed mining regions, which are dependent upon the prairies for supplies and will to a great extent continue to be. Beef is bought on the hoof at the home of the farmer or rancher. Buyers scour the country in quest of its products.

48. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?

ANSWER. Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian West, there are localities where the quantity of building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision for such cases. Should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

1. 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. 2. 400 roofing poles. 3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. 4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

Having all these free of charge, the settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead, which can not cost him a great deal. The principal districts are within easy reach

of firewood; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, frequently at the cost of handling and hauling it home. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel.

49. What does lumber cost?

ANSWER. Spruce boards and dimension, about \$18 per thousand feet; shiplap, \$20; flooring and siding, \$23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand. These prices fluctuate.

50. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

ANSWER. There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour mills, brickyards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter; it is generally easy for a man to find employment at fair wages when not working on his land. The chances for employment are good, as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons 20,000 farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces to assist in caring for the large crops. People without capital, not able or not knowing how to work, will find difficulty in getting on in any country; the capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Central Canada.

51. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

ANSWER. This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg immediately on your arrival. He is in a position to offer engagements with well-established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from \$20 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months.

52. But if I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in Central Canada before starting on my own account?

ANSWER. Young men and others unacquainted with farm life, who are willing to accept from \$8 up per month, including board and lodging, will be able to find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualifications, and no one is expected to work for nothing. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be found sufficient to justify you in taking a free grant and farming on your own account.

53. Are there any schools outside the towns?

ANSWER. School districts can not exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have sprung up.

54. Is there a State church in Canada; are churches numerous?

ANSWER. No. But the various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.



A Central Canada Farmer Finishing Cutting His 70-Acre Field of Wheat

WESTERN CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia, the western or Pacific Province of Canada, contains an area of about 240 million acres, 10 million being arable, and 10 per cent of the remainder suitable for cattle ranching or fruit growing. It lies in the same latitude as the British Isles, Northern Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. It is a country of splendid valleys, rivers, and lakes.

Climate.—Pure air, freedom from malaria, and an almost total absence of extremes of heat and cold make this one of the healthiest countries in the world. The climate is similar to that of European countries lying within the temperate zone. In the Kootenay district the air is rarified and bracing.

There is sufficient precipitation. In summer the heat is 80 or 90 degrees in the shade, but the nights are cool. In winter the mercury seldom falls below zero. Throughout the interior plateau, the precipitation is from seven to twelve inches, according to locality. Luxuriant vegetation is confined to the borders of lakes and water courses. Ample crops in the valleys result from careful cultivation, and irrigated lands produce wonderfully. The climate here resembles that of Central Europe.

The valleys cutting the Coast Range have distinct climatic peculiarities. Sheltered from north winds, with the sun's rays concentrated on the side hills, even on the higher benches orchards and vineyards yield well. When the Pacific littoral is reached, conditions change. Where



British Columbia has Wonderful Attraction to the Fruit Grower as well as to the man who wishes to carry on Mixed Farming

vegetation has been left in its virgin state there rise huge forests of fir, pine, and spruce, produced by the heavy rainfall, which increases toward the north. The winters are short and temperate. A part of the northern interior has a more severe climate, owing to the higher altitude, but

it is moderate as compared with that of Central Russia, lying within the same latitude. The portion of the Peace River Valley within the Province enjoys a mild climate. From the middle of April until the first week in November the ground is fit for the plough. The winters are short.

Resources.—The resources of the Province are agriculture in many branches, fishing, mining, and lumbering. The dis-



Many of the Valleys in British Columbia Afford Splendid Grazing Area for Dairy Cattle



Fruit Growing in British Columbia is an Industry that brings Handsome Incomes to those who follow it

covery of gold in 1854 first attracted attention to the Province. Exhaustion of placer gold mines was followed by the discovery of silver, copper, lead, gold, zinc, and coal.

Agriculture.—There are rich assets in the arable and pastoral lands. The extent of the fertile lands may be placed at one million acres, but this will be found far below the actual quantity capable of cultivation when the

country has been thoroughly explored. West of the Coast Range are tracts of rich, arable lands, notably the lower Fraser Valley, Westminster District, Vancouver Island, and adjacent islands in the Gulf of Georgia. These are fairly well settled, but much of the land is still wild and untilled. North of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, on the Pacific slope, are 6½ million acres of agricultural and grazing lands. There is a splendid market for every product of

the farm and orchard. Southern British Columbia is the finest fruit country on the continent, producing fruit in abundance and of superior quality. In 1891 the total orchard area was 6,431 acres; in 1901 it had only increased to 7,430 acres, but between that and 1904 the

total was raised to 13,430, and in 1905 to 29,000 acres.

There is a local demand for butter. There is plenty of good water and luxuriant and nutritious grasses. In cattle raising the tendency is for smaller herds and the improvement of stock. Sheep raising is capable of great expansion. Much attention is being given to raising hogs. The prices of heavy draught and working horses are increasing. Poultry raising is receiving special attention. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangolds, and all other roots and hops grow splendidly. Attention has been given to sugar-beets, tobacco, and celery.

Diversified Farming.—The advantages of diversified farming over special farming are many and important, and there is scarcely a district in British Columbia in which diversified farming may not be carried on more profitably than any special branch of the industry. Irrigation, though far from general, has already wrought a change in agriculture in those districts in which it has been introduced.

Scenic Beauty.—Favoured in natural resources and with an unrivalled climate, the scenic attractions are varied and grand. Game of all kinds is plentiful. Salmon, trout, and grayling fishing may be enjoyed.

Railways and Steamships.—Railways comprise portions of the main line and branches of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern. On the lakes and rivers there are first-class steamers. There is a line of steamers between Vancouver, Japan, and China, and another between Vancouver and Australia, as well as a coasting fleet, having direct connection with Yukon and Alaska. The harbours are open all year. The Grand Trunk Pacific (now under construction) will open up large tracts of valuable agricultural lands. In addition to these there are large valley areas being opened up by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern.

Cities and Trade Centres.—Victoria, the capital (population 1901, 21,000), is one of the great seaports of the Dominion and is the headquarters of the Canadian fur-sealing fleet. In climate and other surroundings it is like many towns in Great Britain. It is a little south of the latitude of Paris. Esquimalt is a fine land-locked harbour, strongly fortified, and garrisoned by the Dominion Government. Vancouver, the largest city of the Province, is one of the best deep-water harbours on the coast. Its population in 1901 was 26,193. The figures are now placed at over 100,000. New Westminster is one of the oldest settlements. Nanaimo is an important coal-mining town and naval coal station. Lady-smith is a growing place. Kamloops is the centre of supply for a large mining and grazing district. Other thriving towns are Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Fernie, Grand Forks, Trail, Cranbrook, Yale, Vernon, Armstrong, Field, Revelstoke, Sicamous, Golden, and Donald. Port Simpson is a fine harbour and a Hudson Bay Company's post. Prince Rupert, on Kaien Island, will be the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. This road will bring into value immense resources of farm, forest, and mine.

Education.—Schools are free and non-sectarian. The expenditure for educational purposes amounts to nearly \$500,000 annually. The Government builds a schoolhouse, makes a grant for incidental expenses, and pays a teacher in every district where twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen can be brought together. In the high schools, classics and higher mathematics are taught.

Dominion Government Lands.—All the lands within twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific main line belong to the Dominion of Canada, with all the timber and minerals they contain (except precious metals). This tract is administered by the Interior Department of Canada, practically according to the same laws and homestead regulations as the public lands in Central Canada. Government agencies are at Kamloops and New Westminster.

Prices of Land.—Apart from the Government and railway lands, there is a great deal of desirable land owned by companies and individuals, the price of which varies with locality, quality of soil, and cost of clearing or irrigation.

Provincial Government Lands.—Crown lands, which a system is practicable, are laid off and surveyed into townships, containing thirty-six sections of one mile square in each. Any person, being the head of a family, a widow, or single man over the age of eighteen years, and being a British subject, or any alien, upon his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may, for agricultural purposes, record any tract of unoccupied and unreserved crown lands (not being an Indian settlement) not exceeding 320 acres in extent, in that portion of the Province situated to the northward and eastward of the Cascades or Coast Range of Mountains, and 160 acres in extent in the rest of the Province. The fee on recording is \$2.00. After complying with certain regulations, the settler makes a further payment of a fee of \$2.00. After obtaining the certificate of improvement and paying for the land, the settler is entitled to a Crown grant in fee simple. He pays \$10 therefor. The price of Crown lands pre-empted is \$1.00 per acre, which must be paid in four equal instalments. Crown lands may be purchased to the extent of 640 acres, and for this purpose are classified as first, second, and third class, according to the report of the surveyor. It has not, however, been the policy of the Government for some time past to sell lands, except when required for special purposes. First-class lands are those suitable for agricultural purposes or capable of profitable cultivation, or wild hay meadow lands, the minimum price of which is \$5.00 per acre. Second-class are those requiring irrigation, and do not contain timber valuable for lumbering, except as specially defined. These are \$2.50 an acre. Mountainous and rocky tracts, unfit for agriculture and only fit for pasture, are third-class and \$1.00 an acre.

For detailed description of the various agricultural districts, apply to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

For further information regarding Central Canada low rates of transportation, inquiries may be addressed to any one of the following:

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

W. D. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

J. BRUCE WALKER,

Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

UNITED STATES AGENTS:

M. V. McINNES, No. 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

JAMES GRIEVE, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Wash.

J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

T. O. CURRIE, 180 3d Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

C. J. BROUGHTON, 4th floor, Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Illinois.

W. V. BENNETT, 215 Board of Trade Building, Omaha, Neb.

J. M. MacLACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, South Dakota.

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W. H. ROGERS, 3d floor, T. T. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Gardner Block, Toledo, Ohio.

C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.

BENJ. DAVIES, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana.

GEORGE A. HALL, House Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

THOS. HETHERINGTON, 2d floor, Tremont Building, Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THOS. DUNCAN, Syracuse Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

